

FBIS

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CONTINUING REACTION TO MX DEPLOYMENT DECISION

Bogachev Comment

LD271438 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 27 Nov 82

["MX Missile Deployment Is Violation of SALT-2" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 27 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes: The deployment of new American MX intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) in a closely spaced basing mode (known as "dense pack") violates the Soviet-U.S. SALT-2 treaty.

Under the MX deployment plan which was endorsed by the U.S. President, 100 new MX ICBM silo launchers will be built closely together on an area covering 20 square miles in Wyoming State.

But point 1 of Article 4 of the SALT-2 treaty unambiguously declares:

"Each party undertakes not to start construction of additional fixed ICBM launchers".

It should be emphasised that this point was included in the SALT-2 treaty at the request of the U.S. delegation. This, evidently, can also be confirmed by some of the U.S. participants in those talks.

The matter is that when the terms of the SALT-2 treaty were being negotiated, the Pentagon had already been working to develop the MX ICBM for some time. The two basing options proposed for the new missile were a mobile one, which called for shuttling MXs between multiple shelters, and a fixed one, which provided for putting them in the already existing silos built for Minutemen ICBMs.

Accordingly, the U.S. delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation talks rejected proposals for banning mobile launchers in a bid to prevent the exclusion of the mobile basing option for the MX missile. On the other hand, the U.S. representatives insisted that the treaty should allow the parties to increase the inner volumes of the old silos for ICBMs by 32 per cent, exactly the amount needed to allow the placement of MX ICBMs in the old silos for Minutemen, which was the Pentagon's other basing option in hand.

As a result, Article 4 of the SALT-2 treaty was accepted in its present form.

For a variety of reasons (the huge amounts of cement and water needed, concern for a more reliable guidance and control as well as a better accuracy of missiles, etc), the White House decided against the mobile basing mode for the MX ICBM.

Under congressional pressure the Pentagon has also abandoned the plans to deploy MX in old silos for Minuteman missiles. A "closely-spaced basing" scheme for fixed ICBM MX in new silos has been adopted.

By the irony of fate the treaty terms, adopted on the insistence of the U.S. side, have now become a road-block to the deployment of the U.S. MX fixed ICBM under the new basing scheme.

The statement by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger that the new basing mode for MX does not ostensibly contradict the SALT-2 treaty, for the missiles are intended to be moved from one vertical silo to another and carry with them their own containerised launcher, won't hold water.

The peculiarity of the SALT-2 treaty is that a silo is reckoned an ICBM launcher. This is also evidenced by the treaty's Article Four which provides, in particular, for possibilities to increase the volume of a silo launcher.

The close spaced basing scheme envisages the construction of additional fixed ICBM silo launchers and that is already a breach of the SALT-2.

Besides, under the White House plan, provision is made for the construction of a hundred new silos for a hundred MX missiles. There can be no question of missiles' mobility under such basing scheme.

President Reagan's decision to deploy the ICBM MX under the close spaced basing scheme indicates that Washington does not intend any longer to observe the terms of the signed but not ratified SALT-2 treaty.

Arms Talks Endangered

LD282024 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] San Francisco November 28 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger said the United States will recall its delegation from the talks in Geneva on strategic arms limitation and reduction unless the Congress endorses the request for the allocation of 26.4 billion dollars for the deployment of the new missile system MX. This statement made by the U.S. defence secretary in an interview to the San Francisco EXAMINER confirms again the opinion of those U.S. politicians, experts on arms control, who accuse the administration of using the talks in Geneva for misleading the public and implementing the programmes of military build-up under the cover of the talks.

Protecting the MX system, Weinberger went so far as to say unabashed that freedom, peace and security of the world will be seriously endangered without it.

It follows from the statements of the Pentagon's chief that the announced plans of the deployment of the MX system mean only an initial stage of a sharp quantitative and qualitative buildup of the U.S. strategic potential in violation of the existing strategic arms limitation treaties. Thus, Weinberger pointed to the possibility of a more camouflaged basing of the MX system and its protection by means of ballistic missile defence. As is known, Washington uses the term of ballistic missile defence to cover up anti-ballistic missile system prohibited by the SALT-I treaty.

The defence secretary said outright that work is being constantly conducted to develop better forms of ballistic missile defence. He admitted that such a system of armaments pursues the aim of destroying enemy missiles before they enter the atmosphere, in other words, is part of a system of means of a first nuclear strike, which has nothing to do with deterrence.

Moscow TV Comment

LD282148 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Nov 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Not all aspects of Soviet-West German relations are on the plus side. West Germany is a member of NATO and is the country in which preparations are under way to deploy U.S. Pershing II missiles aimed at us. At the same time it should be noted that the FRG president and foreign minister, when they were in Moscow, confirmed their intention to continue to develop mutually advantageous relations with the Soviet Union.

But as far as missiles are concerned, during the week, as you know, President Reagan announced his decision -- and many think it the most important one he has ever taken -- to deploy MX missiles. The abbreviation MX comes from the initial letters of two words in English which mean, in translation, experimental missile. Experiments are still being carried out on the missile. But the President has decided that the time has come to christen it and has called it Peacekeeper [last word spoken in English] that is, Peacekeeper [Strazh mira]. Of course, that immediately recalls the aphorism of Kozma Prutkov to the effect that if you read an inscription on an elephant's cage saying buffalo, then don't believe what you see.

In all fairness it should be said that Reagan actually inherited this missile from his predecessors. It is a nuclear dinosaur. Each missile is as tall as a six-story building. Each missile has 10 warheads. After they had invited it a question arose: What can one do with it? There were many variations on theme of how to deploy the missiles. Now the President has finally decided. They will all be in the same place beside each other. Just look at the map of the United States. [map of United States shown on screen] In the very middle of the country is the state of Wyoming. This is a state of natural beauty, where the famous Yellowstone National Park and other wildlife reserves are situated. What is more, there already are quite a few Minuteman missiles here. You don't bump into many inhabitants here. That means there will be fewer protesters.

During the long, drawn out discussion of how to deploy the missiles, the more important question of why they were to be deployed was forgotten. Official Washington avoids the question and goes off into condemnation of the Soviet threat. The President announced his decision concerning the deployment of the missiles in a television speech on Monday evening. Just listen to what he said: According to almost any measure of military might the Soviet Union enjoys the decisive advantage. Previously the President had expressed himself on this theme in a rather different manner. In his speech of 31 March, Reagan said: On the whole, the Soviet Union really does possess a certain degree of superiority. Well, let us make a comparative analysis of these two statements. If in March we are to suppose that the Americans were afraid that, according to the President, the Soviet side had a certain degree of superiority, now, in November, they must be having absolute fits, since the Soviet side, again according to the President, has, no matter what measure is employed, come to enjoy a decisive advantage.

Both in March and now, these farreaching statements by the President, which do not perhaps quite hit the spot, have evoked a torrent of denials from experts and specialists who wish to defend professionalism from politicizing, and also denials from representatives of the preceding administration who are defending their regimental honor.

Former President Jimmy Carter has already managed to publish his memoirs and they report that as president he was constantly grieved, and I quote, by the false assertions of the military chiefs to the effect that we are weak and the Russians strong. Why should the Pentagon strike a pose as a poor waif, when this is far from the truth. Why should the President take up a position of weakness, in order to justify new military programs? It is not smart to play give-away with Washington and to start trying to prove that you have more nuclear warheads, you have carried out more nuclear weapon tests, you have more strategic bombers, and so forth. We are not about to chase the United States in building every new weapons system.

The essence of the matter still lies in the fact that there exists approximate parity, military and strategic balance; against this background the deployment of the MX missiles as well as the building of the Trident II missiles -- which incidentally give nothing away to the MX, not to mention the cruise and Pershing missiles -- this entire program for rearming America looks from Moscow like an attempt to achieve military superiority, and what is more, an attempt to create a potential for a first strike.

Washington keeps quiet about this but THE WASHINGTON POST writes that the government wishes to have in its weapons arsenal a silent unspoken threat to use these powerful and accurate missiles first. It is not with an open heart that the United States is refusing to pledge not to use nuclear missiles first, which would be to follow the Soviet example.

It should be said that opposition to this crazy plan is growing even within Congress, so there is still a chance that the money for the missiles will not be released.

We counter this invitation to continue the arms race with our agreement to a freeze by both sides of their nuclear arsenals as a first step toward a future agreement.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum that our country in general rejects the viewpoints of those who attempt to instill in people that allegedly force and weapons resolve and will resolve everything. Peoples, by active and purposeful actions, are capable of eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA View

LD281110 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0936 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov (TASS) -- The White House has undertaken a new dangerous step on the road to escalating the strategic arms race, preparation for nuclear war, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today. The head of the American Administration has announced his decision to deploy 208 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Already today the U.S. strategic forces are able to deliver on target more than 15,000 nuclear warheads. The addition of 100 MX missiles will increase this by another 1,000 warheads, and taking into account other programs for increasing strategic arms, about which incidentally, the President preferred to keep silent in the latest appeal to the country, the creation of the underwater Trident nuclear missile system, B-1B strategic bombers, cruise missiles that are based on the land, in the air and at sea, Washington is calculating to take its arsenal of nuclear strategic stores to 20,000 by 1990.

But Washington must have known and, of course, knows that the deployment of the MX missiles is contrary to one of the central provisions of the Soviet-American accords on SALT I and II -- the pledge not to create additional silos for intercontinental missiles. In this connection even American Senator C. Levin has remarked that implementation of the MX program constitutes an infringement of the SALT II treaty, which the President promised to observe despite his refusal to try to get it ratified by the Senate.

Genuine peace is possible today only on the basis of respect for the security of all peoples and respect for their legitimate rights and interests.

The Soviet Union invariably expresses a readiness for open and honest cooperation with all countries, which respond reciprocally, the article says.

But it would be naive to expect unilateral disarmament from the land of the soviets. The aggressive intrigues of imperialism are forcing the USSR together with other fraternal socialist states to concern themselves, and concern themselves in earnest, with the maintenance of their defense capability at the proper level.

The peoples are demanding that insuperable obstacles be placed in the way of the unleashing of war, that the threat of nuclear war be excluded from the life of society and that peace be protected, and that means life too on our planet.

PRAVDA Criticism

OW270130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Sharp Criticism"]

[Text] New York, 26 Nov -- The White House decision to create the MX nuclear missile complex in the State of Wyoming is prompting sharp criticism from many of the country's politicians and public figures, specialists in the sphere of nuclear strategy and scientists.

As F. Long, former assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, warns, the MX is an extremely modern strategic system aimed at achieving military superiority and the potential to deliver a first strike. "If Russia took such a step," believes P. Warnke, former director of the agency, "we would regard it as a violation of the accords on limiting strategic offensive armaments."

It is a shortsighted and dangerous decision, retired Adm N. (Geyler) states, and will force the Soviet Union to take retaliatory measures, which will inevitably lead to a new round of the nuclear arms race for which the Reagan administration will bear the responsibility.

Many specialists and scientists have also opposed the statement by the White House incumbent claiming that the United States needs the MX to eliminate some kind of "nuclear superiority" of the Soviet Union. "The principle on which Mr R. Reagan 'computes' the balance of forces is regarded by experts as sheer propaganda," declared Prof (U. Kaufman) of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who believes, like many of his colleagues, that strategic parity exists between the USSR and the United States.

Many congressmen, including Senators E. Kennedy, G. Hart, M. Hatfield, C. Levin and others, are opposed to the plans for deploying the new generation of ground-launched ballistic missiles.

R. Reagan's latest speech and the MX decision, the DAILY WORLD writes, are a striking contrast with the speech by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which the Soviet Union again reaffirmed its determination and readiness to follow the policy of detente and the course toward curbing the arms race and achieving lasting peace.

IZVESTIYA Article

PM251329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "A Dangerous Decision"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has taken a dangerous new step on the path of fueling the strategic arms race and preparing for nuclear war.

President R. Reagan has informed Congress that he has decided to deploy 100 new MX ICBM's, which are viewed by the Pentagon as a first strike weapon. Each of these missiles, blasphemously called Peacekeepers, can carry 10 individually targeted warheads. The missiles will be deployed according to the "dense pack" method in special "superhardened" launch silos at the Francis Warren U.S. Air Force Base near Cheyenne, Wyoming. Reagan let it be known that the number of these missiles could subsequently be increased. The new missile system is to go into operation by late 1986.

In an attempt in some way to justify the MX missile deployment decision the President resorted to a shameless falsification of the facts on the correlation of USSR-

U.S. nuclear forces, as the U.S. Administration usually does when it is a question of a new arms race spiral.

Observers note that the deployment of the MX missile system is an integral part of the intensified efforts by the U.S. ruling circles to disrupt the approximate parity in strategic forces between the USSR and the United States and, as Reagan believes, to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union by both a quantitative and qualitative improvement of the U.S. nuclear missile arsenal. Indeed the deployment of 100 of these missiles with 10 warheads each will provide an increase of 1,000 warheads. In the light of the other strategic arms buildup programs being actively implemented by the administration -- the creation of the Trident missile-submarine complex, a fleet of new B1 heavy bombers and land-, air- and sea-based cruise missiles -- Washington is planning a sharp increase in the quantity of nuclear munitions at the U.S. strategic forces' disposal -- from the present 10,000 to between 16,000 and 18,000.

The program for the deployment of the new nuclear missile system announced by Reagan provoked an immediate wave of sharp criticism within the United States itself. Senator E. Kennedy, a prominent Democratic Party politician, called this program a "destabilizing weapon whose deployment will increase the risk of nuclear war." He called on Congress to block the adoption of the new missiles.

As congressmen note, the deployment of the new MX missiles is contrary to the provisions of the Soviet-U.S. Salt II treaty. Senator C. Levin, in particular, pointed out that the administration's decision is a violation of the Salt II treaty which the President promised to observe despite refusing to try to get it ratified by the Senate.

The deployment of the MX missiles is a serious blow to the efforts aimed at establishing nuclear arms control, Senator G. Hart stated.

The new program is a serious threat to the whole world's future, R. Drinan, a former congressman and chairman of the influential social organization Americans for Democratic Action, stated.

Retired Rear Admiral E. Carroll, deputy director of the Center for Defense Information, called the administration's decision new oil poured on the flames of the arms race.

G. Adams, representative of the Council on Economic Priorities, pointed out the futility of Washington's attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR. He stressed that these attempts will lead to a tremendous waste of resources and an increase in world tension which will ultimately only weaken U.S. national security.

'Militarist Logic'

LD280016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2315 GMT 27 Nov 82

["According to Laws of Militarist Logic" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov (TASS) -- The essence of the recent televised speech by U.S. President Reagan boils down to a statement of his grounds for the adoption of the decision to build 100 nuclear MX missiles, writes PRAVDA in its International Review. If Congress endorses this decision these missiles would become part of the arsenal by the end of 1986 and would be deployed in accordance with the so-called "dense pack" method on a relatively small area.

The President defended his decision by several "arguments." Above all he tried to frighten both ordinary Americans and members of the Congress by the "constant buildup of Soviet military potential," which allegedly threatens the security of the United States. In order to achieve this aim he did not shrink from an outright distortion of facts.

At the same time the White House chief, following laws of militarist logic, wanted to create the impression that the new type of lethal weapon is called upon to strengthen the cause of peace.

The "peace-loving" phraseology with which the essentially bellicose speech was liberally garnished clearly betrays the alarm which has seized militarist circles in the United States of America in the face of the rapid growth of the world antiwar movement's -- which is advancing, in the United States of America, too -- demands for a freeze on the existing nuclear potential.

It is not surprising, the paper emphasizes, that when contrasting the policy of the USSR and the United States of America an ever increasing number of people do not come out in favor of the latter. The allegations of some U.S. politicians to the effect that the growing movement for peace and against the arms race is inspired and directed by "Moscow agents" is laughable. They themselves through their policy are giving birth to this movement.

MX MISSILE ACCIDENT IN TENNESSEE REPORTED

LD280939 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 28 TASS -- Four men were killed and two injured after a fire broke out at the Pentagon's missile testing centre 60 miles from the city of Nashville, Tennessee. The fire erupted in a silo which is now being used to test the motor of the second stage of the new MX intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) whose deployment was recently approved by U.S. President Reagan. Wire services report that this is the second incident at the testing centre in Tennessee this month. The first one took place on November 17 when there was an explosion during the testing of the MX motor in the same test cell.

COMPLETION OF PERSHING II FIELD TEST NOTED

LD242106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1711 GMT 24 Nov 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin and Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] A representative of the U.S. military department has said that field testing of the medium-range missile Pershing II, despite some troubles, has in general and I quote, been successfully completed and Washington intends to deploy this weapon on the territory of West Europe as scheduled, that is, in December 1983. This report by an AP correspondent is one more evidence of the two-faced, hypocritical policy of the White House. On one hand, the White House does not mind expounding on its striving for peace and for easing international tension and, on the other hand, continues to build up armaments and accelerates implementation of its sinister plans.

INF LEADER'S SPEECH SHOWS 'MASSIVE U.S. PRESSURE'

LD251956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Nitze, leader of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, has addressed the permanent representatives of the NATO member countries in Brussels. Here with a new commentary is Viktor Levin:

Nitze's speech at NATO Headquarters is one, but by no means the only, manifestation of the massive U.S. pressure on its West European partners. This pressure is aimed at breaking the opposition to the plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles on the continent. The reports coming in from Brussels leave no doubt on this account. The REUTER agency's dispatch, for example, says that the opinion is being persistently spread in NATO circles that 1983 will be a year of testing for the North Atlantic alliance and that if, as they say, the road to the new American missiles is blocked, the bloc will find itself on the brink of collapse.

In order to give its militaristic plans a theoretical basis, Washington has in recent days been expatiating with particular zeal on the theme that the Soviet Union allegedly possesses superior military might and that inaction on the part of NATO -- or so the Americans try to intimidate the gullible -- may lead to catastrophe. This is why Washington is importunately insisting on the need for arms, arms and more arms; this was the meaning of the speech which President Reagan made on Monday.

The aim of the present U.S. Administration's course is completely clear: It seeks to achieve military superiority over the USSR in order to organize the world the way the Americans want it. In order to achieve this Washington is even prepared to embark on both a limited nuclear war and a protracted one. The adventurism and irresponsibility of this course are so obvious and the burden of military preparations is so great that even the U.S. NATO partners are dumbfounded. Hence Washington's feverish action aimed at suppressing the growing opposition. The fact that it really is growing is shown by the speeches by prominent politicians in West European countries and the numerous indications of a marked increase in the activity of the movement of opponents of the nuclear arms race both in Europe and in the United States itself.

The Washington administration is not succeeding in deceiving the public or in slandering the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The malicious conjectures are smashed by the facts. The USSR's foreign policy line was yet again vividly confirmed at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum. We do not demand unilateral disarmament by the West, Comrade Andropov said at the plenum. We are in favor of equal rights, of consideration of the interests of both sides, and of honest agreement. We are ready for this. In such conditions of course it is not easy for the United States. But there is only one way out of the situation into which the Washington administration has gotten itself: This way is talks aimed at honest and equitable agreement.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD281642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 28 Nov 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Vedenyapin, all-union radio foreign political commentator; Dmitriy Antonovich Vokskiy, member of the editorial team of the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA; and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of the journal KOMMUNIST]

[Text] [Vedenyapin] The results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum held this week, the speech delivered at the plenum by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the decisions of the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet remain at the center of attention of the public and the media both at home and abroad. Both these forums were devoted to the solution of the economic and political tasks now facing the country, to securing further successful progress by our country along Lenin's path to communism.

Andropov Speech, Supreme Soviet

Comrade Andropov's speech to the plenum gave a general analysis of the state of the Soviet economy and defined topical tasks facing the national economy, particularly in accelerating the intensification and increasing the efficiency of production, improving capital construction, strengthening the movement for economy, strengthening discipline and establishing strict checks on fulfillment of the decisions adopted.

A steady upsurge in the economy and improvement in the well-being of the people, said the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are both our duty toward the Soviet people and our internationalist duty. In putting the matter this way, the party is guided by Lenin's sagacious instructions that we exercise our main influence on the world revolutionary process through our economic policy.

At the Central Committee plenum and at the USSR Supreme Soviet session it was noted that in the current year the volume of production is to rise, public labor productivity will increase, the range of products will be extended and their quality will improve. The state plan for next year is precisely oriented toward raising the well-being of the working people. At a time when the capitalist states are experiencing serious energy difficulties, our plans for developing the fuel and power complex arouse particular interest abroad.

The world also greeted with interest those decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet that concern the development of our country's foreign economic links. Next year, for example, the USSR's trade with the socialist states will increase more. Their proportion in the foreign trade turnover of the USSR will reach almost 58 percent. One can see in this one of the specific manifestations of one of the primary concerns of our party -- that of strengthening the socialist community. In unity, stressed Comrade Andropov at the plenum, lies our strength, a guarantee for ultimate success even in the most serious tests.

The press of the fraternal socialist countries is commenting widely on this most important thesis. This is what the Mongolian UNEN writes: The arguments and conclusions contained in the speech of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee are a clear confirmation of the striving of the Soviet Union to further deepen and extend the USSR's beneficial cooperation with the socialist countries in the fields of economics, science and technology. Further joint steps are now being worked out for this. All the plans of the community of socialist states, stresses UNEN, are plans of peace and creativity.

[Volskiy] Incidentally, it was literally a week ago that notes of anxiety crept into the Western press: Will not these plans undergo changes? Will there be a change in the general course of the Soviet Union's foreign policy?

Of course, any sufficiently informed person knows well that there are absolutely no, and cannot be any, grounds for such doubts about the cardinal directions of the foreign policy of our state. It is precisely because an ever greater number of people see in the preservation of this policy an important precondition for peace and calm in the international arena that the attitude of our country to matters of war and peace drew the main attention of foreign observers. Comrade Andropov's speech at the plenum, which is described unanimously by news agencies everywhere as being dynamic and very important in content, realistic and flexible, highlighting first and foremost the thesis on the unchanging nature of Soviet foreign policy, which was and remains as determined by decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses of our party.

The Czechoslovak RUDE PRAVO writes that in his speech the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee gave a comprehensive answer to those Western Sovietologists who had built up speculation about the course of the CPSU and the Soviet state in international affairs after the demise of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The answer is as clear as it could be: The USSR will persistently adhere to the peace policy. The Soviet leadership, stresses RUDE PRAVO, believes the difficulties and tension characterizing the present international situation can and must be overcome.

[Nekrasov] I would like to stress yet another aspect of this, comrades. Our country's position on the problems related to relaxation of international tension was set out at the plenum so precisely and clearly that today even the most varied organs of the bourgeois mass media -- including such an agency as ASSOCIATED PRESS and such papers as THE NEW YORK TIMES, LE MONDE, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, the FINANCIAL TIMES and many others -- have to recognize the Soviet Union's adherence to the policy of detente.

U.S. Reaction to Plenum

Today one can hear about the existence in our country of goodwill for peace, for dialogue and equal talks on disarmament from the mouths of such eminent figures -- formerly leading politicians and now engaged in public life -- as George Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Paul Warnke, who not long ago headed the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. They are now calling upon the present Washington administration finally to heed the calls for good sense from our country, and to finally start on the path of not fictitious but effective, honest talks with the USSR. So, Paul Warnke, for example, has directly pointed out to President Reagan that the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee contains points that must not be left unconsidered, since they open the way for reaching new accords.

I would note one other interesting thing that attracts attention: After our plenum the American public showed colossal interest in the results of the plenum, in the ideas contained in the general secretary's speech. This was reflected in the position taken by many American journalists. For example, it was interesting to see the text of the latest press conference by George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state. More than once during this conference journalists asked him questions about what steps the United States could take in response to the present situation and what the President thinks about the development of contacts with the Soviet Union. Well, the secretary of state turned it around as best he could, but on the whole I would say that his replies were of a negative nature; there is no other way to put it. Taken as a whole, the substance was that no changes in American policy are envisaged, if the Soviet Union, say, does not come half way to meet the American demands.

Well, we are well acquainted with the substance of these demands; they are demands for concessions in the military sense, and again the same old problems of Poland and Afghanistan; that is, the usual topics of American propaganda, of American psychological warfare. Here as we all know, they are talking about unilateral concessions from us; the American side is not even thinking of making any concessions itself.

However, this is what I think is interesting: At the same time, the American leaders feel the need to somehow disguise themselves as peace-lovers, so that they choose to directly distort the facts. Let us take, for example, one curious fact: We know that the U.S. President made the decision to lift the so-called sanctions in connection with the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline under very great pressure from the allies and from American business circles. Then suddenly today the notion appears in the American mass propaganda that apparently this was an advance to the Soviet Union, in return for which it must pay with changes in its policy; that is once again with substantial unilateral concessions.

[Vedenyapin] It is appropriate here, Vadim Nikolayevich, to recall what has been said already by the former eminent American politician whom we have already mentioned, Kennan. This is what he wrote recently in the LOS ANGELES TIMES: The very future of human civilization, writes Kennan, dictates an imperative need for both sides to show good will -- both sides, he writes -- and that they make use of every remaining possibility to reduce the number of missiles, to conclude a treaty on the complete ban of nuclear tests and to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

MX Deployment

[Nekrasov] Alas, we observe nothing of this kind in the policy of the White House to date. Last week, as you know, the American President went on television, and what was his main point? The head of the American Government repeated all the basic elements, all the basic arguments he has been making all along. The situation is not changing; there are references to the peaceableness of the United States, but the White House itself shows no tendency to that attitude. Moreover, the antithesis of this is emerging. What I have in mind in this instance is Washington's announcement of its intention to implement, over a 3-year period, a program to deploy the new MX inter-continental ballistic missiles, which the whole world sees as a first-strike weapon. Carrying out this plan will cost \$26 billion according to the American newspapers. The United States is starting a new stage of the strategic arms race; that is, it is exacerbating still further an international situation that is already tense. It is significant in this connection that this line is being condemned even where, not so long ago, it seemed to enjoy support: in the American press, beyond the borders of the United States, among the allies. As you know, the American observer Anthony Lewis, commenting in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the President's speech, wrote that only an utterly short-sighted person can fail to understand that it is the United States that is promoting the present deterioration in relations with the Soviet Union.

[Volskiy] Quite a number of other factors are also difficult to reconcile with the Washington administration's declarations about peace. For example, the plan to build a supplementary reactor for tritium production at the giant (South River) nuclear complex. Tritium is a constituent element of nuclear weapons, particularly of neutron warheads. While recklessly filling its nuclear vaults, Washington is also hastening to bestow the benefits on its West European allies. ABC television, quoting White House officials, has reported that the United States intends to deploy at least twice as many Pershing II missiles in West Germany as was previously announced.

NATO Conventional Arms

[Vedenyapin] The American congressional budget office also has its preoccupations, and they are of a similar nature. It is now working on a modernization program for NATO's so-called conventional armaments. The authors of this project are calling for \$63 billion to be spent on this in the next 5 years.

[Nekrasov] On top of that, the United States is also increasing government allocations for subversive propaganda, psychological warfare and the whipping up of the campaign of hostility and hatred between peoples. Here the end, as they say, justifies the means. It became known the other day that in the present fiscal year, expenditure on the activities of the Voice of America radio station is being increased by 30 percent. Presumably, Charles Wick, who is the present director of the U.S. Information Agency -- of which Voice of America is a part -- and who recently toured a number of African countries for the purpose of exchanging his dubious experience, must know what these additional allocations were made available for; as he has said. We are at war with the Russians, whether it's a de facto war or a real, declared war.

[Vedenyapin] After such declarations, Vadim Nikolayevich, is it any wonder that an ever-increasing number of people, and not only in the United States itself, are sincerely worried about their future? That justified alarm has united representatives of the most diverse sections and groups of the population in the ranks of an unprecedentedly strong antiwar movement. That is now being clearly demonstrated by the antiwar events in Japan and Britain, and by the peace week now ending in Spain. Medical workers from all over the world, at their congress in West Berlin, have drawn attention to the disastrous consequences of the dangerous game with nuclear weapons. The Catholics of Europe and the United States have now advocated freezing nuclear arsenals. In Copenhagen recently, trade union representatives from more than 30 countries called for a more active struggle to curb the arms race. Finally, a similar call has come from the Brussels session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation. Speaking at that session, the president of the Belgian national action committee for peace and development, Pierre (Galant) said that the present foreign policy of the U.S. Administration is essentially an aggressive course, a course toward undermining the foundations of detente.

[Volskiy] Gennadiy Aleksandrovich, in this connection I would like to return to the passage in Comrade Andropov's speech where he says that we are against allowing arms and the willingness to resort to them to become the yardstick of the potential of social systems. Of course, the posing of the question in this way is very timely now because militarizing politics is the line not only of American imperialist circles, but also of those forces in other countries that are associated with them. We have talked a lot today, both about the MX strategic missiles and about the struggle over plans to deploy Pershings and cruise missiles in West Europe. But in the Far East, too, the Pentagon is endeavoring to create, in some ways, similar situation. I refer, in particular to the agreement reached during the premiership of Suzuki -- now retired -- on the deployment in Japan of F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union was obliged some time ago to lodge a protest over this, and to remind -- advise -- Japan in this connection to think also of its security, since, obviously, the deployment of these carriers of nuclear weapons directly threatens extensive regions of the eastern part of our country, something the Japanese press was writing about quite unequivocally only the other day. Here we see a new modification of strategic concepts that are, to put it mildly, by no means new: of attempts to threaten the Soviet Union both from the West and from the East.

New Japanese Premier

It is not for nothing that the agreement on deployment of the F-16's is being linked with other U.S. schemes to strengthen its military positions in the Far East, and with the plans for the further militarization of Japan.

We will see, of course, how and to what extent new Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone will continue with this takeover. But I would like to quote something that's been stated by the American NBC television company: that the country's new prime minister will be a conservative, and an advocate of strengthening Japan's defense power -- the 64-year-old Yasuhiro Nakasone. Nakasone's coming to power may please Washington, but many of Japan's neighbors fear a revival of Japanese militarism. That is what the commentator of the American television company says.

We will have to wait and see, of course. One must assume that the new premier will have to take into account not only the pressure from his American partners, but also, for instance, the pressure from those influential circles in Japan -- both among the public and among the business community -- that are now striving for a broad development of economic ties, above all with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Of course it is not a matter of personalities, of who succeeds whom as prime minister of Japan, but rather of the general approach to Japan's role in the world arena. Let me quote a Tokyo paper, (KENHAN) SHIMBUN, which has defined that approach like this: It consists, according to the paper, of the idea that Japan must occupy a dominating position in Asia. Well, I do not think any particular proof is needed of how unsound and dangerous it is for anyone to claim such a position.

[Vedenyapin] Dmitriy Antonovich, you mentioned Weinberger's talks in Japan, after which he had a series of talks with the leaders of countries of Southeast Asia.

[Volskiy] That series of talks ended just last week, as it happens. In general, one must say that the U.S. defense secretary spends most of his time, almost, abroad -- including, perhaps even mainly, visits to countries farthest from the United States, but situated very close to the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. This in itself reflects the nondefensive -- offensive -- and aggressive nature of American military policy.

U.S. Policy in SE Asia

U.S. policy in Southeast Asia is no exception. But what I would like to draw attention to is this: The Reagan administration is obviously running out of both financial and human resources, and even technical capability, for the global crusade that it has taken on. That is why it is having to twist its allies' arms, including those in Asia, in an attempt to involve them more actively in U.S. strategy.

[Vedenyapin] Dmitriy Antonovich, it seems to me in general that the present American Administration is copying the conceptions of Dulles: going back over his rudiments, so to speak.

[Volskiy] Yes, it looks as if they are trying to revive, in the Near East for example, the Eisenhower-Dulles doctrine, which envisages direct U.S. military intervention in the affairs of that region. It is the doctrine that was put forward in the second half of the fifties. At that time, just as now, the area where it was tried out was Lebanon. In 1958 the Americans landed their troops there, and today we see them -- the Marines -- in no hurry to depart, to say the least, digging in for a long stay as part of the so-called international force. Washington even intends, judging by press reports, to widen its military presence and turn Lebanon into a bridgehead for the Pentagon.

So what has happened is that the Israeli Army has played the part, so to speak, of the shock force of the U.S. military machine forging ahead.

Here we can make out major differences from similar actions in the 1950's. This repetition is far more dangerous than that time.

First, there is Israel's expansionism. At that time it played a purely subordinate role, but now it has assumed an aggressive, bellicose and dangerous nature as never before. But there is something else: Israel itself is beginning to draw Washington into its dangerous adventures. Obviously, such cooperation between Washington and Tel Aviv is particularly fraught with risk at a time when the United States has its own regular troops stationed in the Near East. But the risk -- the threat -- is also heightened because of the development of modern military equipment which, of course, is now not what it was a quarter of a century ago.

There is, however, the other side of the coin, the other side of the problem involving the Near East and other areas: the unprecedentedly high level of political activity by the popular masses, which is increasingly frequently reducing to nought the military efforts of their opponents.

UN Resolutions

[Nekrasov] I would also say that at the state level too, in particular at the current 37th UN General Assembly session, we can see how the forces of the peace-loving states are gradually becoming more cohesive and how the socialist countries and the nonaligned and liberated states are pooling their efforts to an increasingly greater extent. I would like to quote a few examples of the past few days when the First Committee of the General Assembly, which studies problems of international politics and the safeguarding of international security, has adopted resolutions that will later be submitted to the plenary sessions.

Thus, this committee has already approved the resolution proposed by the Soviet Union calling for an immediate end to and ban on nuclear weapons tests. Some 98 states voted in favor of the resolution. The Western nuclear powers -- the United States, Britain and France -- voted against it. The committee also adopted a resolution proposed by the GDR on behalf of a large group of socialist and nonaligned states which expresses concern over the start of production of neutron weapons and expresses the demand that these weapons be banned as a result of talks. India, on behalf of a large group of nonaligned states, proposed a resolution, which was again adopted by the committee, in which it is proposed to announce a freeze on nuclear arsenals -- in other words, the stance of the socialist countries. This is opposed by the aggressive circles of imperialism.

A number of other resolutions were also adopted, particularly one for safeguarding the security of the nuclear powers, proposed by Bulgaria, and a resolution by the socialist countries, which proposes that the Disarmament Committee immediately start talks on formulating a broad program for nuclear disarmament. So you see what great and intense activity is going on in this sphere.

[Volskiy] Of course, Vadim Nikolayevich, it should be taken into account that UN General Assembly resolutions are, so to speak, recommendations; they in fact have no binding force and are not of a binding nature.

[Nekrasov] Undoubtedly. However, they are backed up by the great moral authoritative-ness of the international organization, and to openly ignore that authoritativeness and those proposals which are so widely supported means incurring for oneself universal condemnation. I will quote an example, a well-known one, but it is nonetheless instructive. You will recall, Dmitriy Antonovich, the famous UN General Assembly resolution on decolonization. It was passed when the collapse of the colonial empires was, so to speak, just beginning to show. But today we can see that the resolution has essentially been fulfilled, despite the fact that it was, as it were, a recommendation and had no binding force.

OAU, African Problems

[Volskiy] Yes, you are right, of course. It is probably for this very reason -- as the very result of that growth in the influence of the liberated peoples and the non-aligned countries -- that in order to halt that growth and cut short this process, the imperialist circles are trying to destabilize the situation in many parts of the developing world and to undermine the unity of such organizations, in particular, as the Organization of African Unity, which we can see now from the example of the session in Tripoli.

So on the one hand they want to undermine its authority or prevent it from gaining in strength because, of course, the country in which this major conference is being held is winning international prestige, and all the more because the leader of that country is to be OAU chairman for a fixed term.

On the other hand, they want to split the ranks of the independent African states in order to prevent them from forming a united front on the problem of the liberation of Namibia. Washington is now attempting to make the liberation of that country, which is illegally occupied by South African forces, conditional upon the withdrawal of Cuban forces from neighboring Angola which, of course, has nothing whatsoever to do with it, and moreover the two things can in no way be equated with one another: In one case, the Cuban forces in Angola are present on a legal basis, are being invited there by the legitimate government on the basis of an agreement between the two states; the South Africans, on the other hand, simply invaded Namibia and occupied the country with its Armed Forces. So no parallel can be drawn here.

Of course, the African countries are resolutely opposing this linkage, to use the word now in fashion, by the Americans. The president of Kenya, a country considered to be pro-Western, recently expressed surprise, as he put it, over the U.S. attitude and said that Cuba and Angola are sovereign states and can sign whatever agreements they like with each other.

In general, condemnation of the U.S. policy has recently been heard increasingly often from the lips of state leaders of the developing world and, moreover from states of the most varied orientations and most varied areas. For example, the president of Mexico spoke out against foreign interference in the affairs of Central America and made a declaration of Mexican support for the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua. All this shows over and over again the growth in the influence of the nonaligned countries and of all peace-loving forces, and confirms yet again the correctness of the fact that -- here again I will quote from the speech by Comrade Andropov at the Central Committee plenum -- today as never before the peoples are coming to the forefront of history. They have gained the right to have their say and their voice will not be muffled by anyone.

[Vedenyapin] Continuing your idea, I would like to recall once more that solidarity with states that have become liberated from colonial dependence and with peoples who are defending their independence is one of the fundamental principles of Soviet foreign policy. It was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum that the Soviet side is willing to engage in open and honest cooperation with all countries which express a reciprocal desire, and differences in social systems should not be an obstacle to this. At the same time, however, we have no intention whatsoever of paying for the normalization of relations with one country or another by unilateral or any sort of preliminary concessions. We have already spoken about this.

We are in favor of agreements on the basis of reciprocity and on the basis of equality. The beneficial influence of such agreements on the international climate and the mutual advantage of such agreements were vividly demonstrated, for example, during the 1970's which were marked by detente. Those years, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stressed, were far from being a chance episode, as certain imperialist figures assert. The policy of detente is far from being a stage that is past: The future belongs to it.

At this point, comrades, we end our meeting at the roundtable. Thank you for listening, dear listeners, and goodbye.

REPORTAGE ON PRC NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Opening of NPC Session

OW270218 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "NPC Session"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Nov -- A session of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) opened here today.

On the session's agenda are the examination and adoption of the draft revised PRC Constitution and reports on the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the execution of the State Budget in 1982 and the draft budget for 1983. Discussion of a number of laws and resolutions is also planned, in particular the resolution on the procedure for electing deputies to the NPC of the new, sixth convocation.

The report on the draft revised Constitution was delivered by Peng Zhen, NPC Standing Committee vice chairman.

Constitution Discussed

LD281028 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] In China the National People's Assembly continues its session. On Saturday it began discussion on a revised draft of the Constitution which is supposed to replace the present Constitution of 1975, revised in 1978.

PRAVDA REPORTS MODERNIZATION OF PRC PLANT

OW270241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[B. Barakhtha report: "Reconstruction of Plant"]

[Text] Truck production is growing at the No. 2 motor vehicle manufacturing plant in Hubei Province. RENMIN RIBAO has reported that since 1978, when the enterprise began to start up production of 5-ton trucks, it has worked without making a loss and has produced income for the state. The paper notes that annual production of motor vehicles of various brands decreased during the reconstruction of the No. 2 motor vehicle manufacturing plant, which was started in 1979. Production is now accelerating. The task of steadily reducing prime output costs is being set.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON NEW JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

OW290531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Vdovin dispatch under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "After the Change of Leader"]

[Text] Having won a decisive victory in the election for chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and with the support of the party's majority in parliament, Yasuhiro Nakasone has become postwar Japan's 27th prime minister and has formed his cabinet. There have also been changes in the leading party posts. The main government and party posts have mostly been allocated among representatives of the groupings of former Prime Ministers Suzuki and Tanaka, who ensured Nakasone's success.

The new prime minister declared that in his activity he intends to orient himself primarily toward the need to solve as swiftly as possible a number of complex problems facing the country. Among these he mentioned administrative reform, which is aimed at reducing unproductive state expenditure, economic recovery and emergence from the recession that Japan has been experiencing for a number of years now. The international situation was also taken into account when ministers were chosen, Nakasone said. The press regards this statement as evidence of the new premier's desire to find a way out of the impasse in which Japan's trade and economic relations with the United States and West European countries, which have deteriorated markedly of late, find themselves. The prime minister reported that he sees his government's main task in foreign policy as being to develop and strengthen all-around ties with the United States. The newspapers report that the Japanese Foreign Ministry has already begun preparations for a visit across the ocean by Nakasone.

It is striking that the new premier's predecessor, Z. Suzuki, set himself almost the same tasks in carrying out a reorganization of his Cabinet a year ago. Although the membership of the government was three-fourths renewed, during this time he did not succeed in fulfilling a single one of his promises. The only thing the former premier managed to do was to develop and deepen military cooperation with the Pentagon and to link Japan more actively to the Pentagon's strategy of increasing tension in the world. The new prime minister's first remarks show that he does not intend to sharply change his predecessor's course. This is also borne out by the allocation of posts in the government. The people occupying the ministerial offices represent the same factions as before and therefore will express the interests of the same industrial and financial groups with which they are linked. This situation will scarcely suit the other monopoly groupings. They will try to change the balance of forces within the ruling party and the government in their own favor, which will inevitably cause a further exacerbation of the power struggle within the conservative camp.

PUBLIC 'SATISFIED' WITH GROMYKO-SAKURAUCHI TALKS

OW230245 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 22 Nov 82

[From "Soviet-Japanese Exchange News" in the "Friendship and Good-Neighborliness" program]

[Text] Public opinion in both the Soviet Union and Japan have expressed satisfaction with the report on the meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi, who visited Moscow to attend the late President Brezhnev's funeral. At the meeting, it was noted that the development of Soviet-Japanese relations along the road of good-neighborliness, reciprocity and cooperation accords with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and of world peace. The Soviet side also thanked the Japanese Government for its respects expressed in memory of Mr Leonid Brezhnev.

REPORTAGE ON MITTERRAND VISIT TO INDIA

Airport Welcome

LD270732 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi November 27 TASS -- President of France Francois Mitterrand came for an official visit to India today. At New Delhi Palam Airport he was met by President of India Zail Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Welcoming the distinguished guest, President of India Zail Singh said that in conditions of the present-day complicated political and economic situation in the world India and France faced the common task of lessening international tension and restoring confidence and normal relations between states. We should work together to attain a fairer international economic order that would promote consolidation of international peace and security.

Speaking in reply Francois Mitterrand said that France and India had common views on many problems, above all on questions of peace.

The president of France will hold negotiations with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on problems of bilateral relations and also a number of international matters.

Talks With Gandhi

LD280742 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi November 28 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of France, who is staying in India on an official visit, and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi held the first round of talks here. According to press reports, they discussed a number of issues of mutual interest relating to the international situation and prospects of bilateral relations between France and India.

Simultaneously with top-level consultations, members of the delegations of the two countries, including their foreign ministers and other cabinet members, opened talks here to center on the development of bilateral relations in trade and economy.

UN SESSION DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN ISSUE

'Provocative Venture'

OW260512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In Defiance of UN Charter"]

[Text] New York, 25 Nov (TASS) -- In violation of basic norms of international law and the Charter of the United Nations Organization, the UN General Assembly has been drawn into examination of the so-called Afghan issue. This deliberately sterile and harmful debate was inspired by the circles that would like to preserve tension in southwest Asia for the sake of their own imperialist and hegemonist aims.

This provocative venture, which is evaluated in UN circles as crude interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a sovereign member of the international organization, has been sponsored by the United States.

Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, tried to set the tone for the discussion by addressing a number of malicious slanders against the Soviet Union and the Afghan Government.

The Washington emissary did her utmost in an attempt to calumniate the policy of radical socioeconomic reforms pursued by people's Afghanistan. The American representative spared no effort to justify the policy of the U.S. Administration aimed at preserving and building up tensions in various parts of the world, including in Afghanistan, which the United States would like to transform into its stronghold in southwest Asia.

Farid Zarif, Afghanistan's permanent representative to the United Nations, gave a resolute rebuff to the inventions of the head of the American delegation. He pointed out that the Afghan people have independently chosen their path and will not let anybody dictate to them what political and social system they should choose and how to conduct their affairs. The anti-Afghan campaign unleashed by the imperialist circles pursues the aim of camouflaging the claims laid by these circles to southwest Asia, the Middle East, Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean.

Farid Zarif described the Afghan people's great achievements on the path of building the new society. Our successes, he noted, would have been even more considerable were it not for the bloody undeclared war that imperialist forces are waging against Afghanistan.

India's representative (Kamal Math) condemned the attempts at using the UN rostrum for the propaganda of the ideas of cold war and pointed out that the Indian delegation did not intend to support the anti-Afghan resolution tabled at the UN General Assembly. He spoke highly of the initiatives of the Government of Afghanistan and pointed out that those proposals had contributed to creating an atmosphere favorable for constructive talks.

The main responsibility for the preservation of tensions around Afghanistan and in the area of southwest Asia as a whole rests with the U.S. Administration, said Oleg Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative to the United Nations Organization. The aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is only part of the large plan for destabilizing the situation in the whole region from South Asia to the Persian Gulf. The actions of the Afghan counterrevolution's patrons run radically counter to the Afghan people's national interests. They made their choice in April 1978 and are fully determined to defend the revolution's gains from the external enemies.

The Soviet Union's stance, the Soviet representative stressed, is clear and consistent. We fully support the constructive initiative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Soviet representative said. We are for a peaceful political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of complete and unconditional termination and guaranteed nonresumption of armed and any other interference in its affairs, for a normalization of relations between Afghanistan and its neighbors. The Soviet Union regards Afghanistan to be an independent, nonaligned state, and maintains that Afghanistan should continue to have precisely this status.

Violation of Charter

LD251830 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- TASS observer Vladimir Matyash writes:

On the U.S. delegation's instigation, the United Nations General Assembly at its current session has been involved again in discussing the invented "Afghan question" despite the resolute and just objections of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is stressed in the United Nations circles that such actions of the enemies of the April Revolution cannot be assessed in any other way than as the violation of elementary norms of international law and the United Nations Charter. The enemies of the April Revolution clearly pursue the aim of distracting the attention of delegates of the General Assembly from such cardinal international problems as the need to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe, curbing the arms race, liquidation of explosive seats of tension in the world.

The imperialist circles, above all the United States, were clearly annoyed by the fact that the people of peace-loving and freedom-loving Afghanistan independently chose its destiny, is rebuffing the intrigues against the sovereign Afghan state that are instigated by the forces of internal and external reaction.

In the unanimous opinion of delegations of many countries in the United Nations, it is precisely the U.S. Administration that bears the main responsibility for the fact that tension persists around Afghanistan and in the region as a whole. It should be noted that immediately upon his inauguration as President, Ronald Reagan proclaimed his intention to render military and other assistance to Afghan counter-revolutionaries. Suffice it to say that by now the United States, according to foreign press reports, allocated altogether 217 million dollars for conducting subversive activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to say nothing of the expenditures for so-called "secret operations". This subversive activity is manifested above all in arming and intensively training basmaks on the territory of neighbouring Pakistan. Under Washington's strong pressure, its allies in NATO also give all-out military aid and support to the Afghan counter-revolutionary scum. Thus, the British Conservative government allocated 17.5 million sterling for the support of Afghan counter-revolution.

Imperialist reaction which is clearly frightened by the successes of the Afghan people in the construction of new life has sharply stepped up of late the subversive actions against Democratic Afghanistan. Moreover, a resolution was recently submitted to the U.S. Congress from which it follows that brazen armed interference in Afghanistan's affairs should be elevated to the rank of state policy of the White House and that Afghan counter-revolutionaries should be given whatever volume of weapons the United States deems necessary for ensuring the "effectivity" of the struggle against the April Revolution. It is clamoured in the capitol that the struggle of the Afghan "freedom fighters" which is how the rabid Afghan counter-revolutionaries are described in the West, is essentially also the United States' own struggle.

It is well-known that basmatches staging piratic armed invasions into Afghan territory are trained in special camps on Pakistan's territory with the assistance of imperialist agents and professional military instructors. Reports, specifically, appeared in the press, that U.S. instructors sacrilegiously introduced the practice of payments for separate terroristic acts, for instance, for setting on fire schools, hospitals, industrial and agricultural enterprises, assassinations of members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. In this connection, Balkh Abdul Majib, head of the clergy of the Afghan province Takhar, said recently in a sermon that the killing of innocent children, old people and clergy, the burning of holy books is incompatible with Islam and exposes the hypocrisy of those who speculate on religion but are really murderers.

It is quite apparent that the forces of imperialist reaction harbouring sinister plots against the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Afghan counter-revolutionaries are united by hatred for the new revolutionary system in Democratic Afghanistan and by irritation with progressive social and economic transformations implemented in the country.

But the Afghan people guided by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is determined to thwart the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and reaction, to achieve political settlement and normalisation of the situation around Afghanistan.

'Gross Interference'

LD270526 Moscow TASS in English 2352 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 27 TASS -- Despite just and resolute objections of the delegations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and a number of other countries, a fruitless discussion of the so-called Afghan question has been imposed upon the U.N. General Assembly under the pressure of the U.S. and its allies. This invented discussion was imposed with the aim of distracting the attention of the world community from real and burning problems of the present-day life and whipping up the malicious anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.

Wlodzimierz Natorf, representative of Poland, described U.S. maneuvers at the U.N. session as a gross and open interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He stressed that the discussion of the so-called Afghan question hampered the search for a solution of the problems of south-west Asia. The complicity of the U.S. and some other countries in the aggressive actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been established and confirmed by documents, stressed Nguyen Ngok Sung, delegate from Vietnam. The U.S. Arms counterrevolutionary gangs and directs their criminal activities against the Afghan people.

The inspirers of the undeclared war against Afghanistan seek to turn that country into a base of subversive activities against the Soviet Union, into another strong point of the global imperialistic strategy, said the Czechoslovak representative Stanislav Suja. The Hungarian delegate Pal Racz pointed out that Washington blocked political settlement, hoping to use the tense situation for furthering its selfish, imperialistic aims in that region. The representative of the Ukraine V. Kravets stressed that reliable international guarantees, which would effectively ensure the termination of interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan should be a component part of the political settlement around Afghanistan.

REACTION TO KILLING OF DRA RELIGIOUS LEADER

LD251110 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Kabul November 25 TASS -- A. Masud, the distinguished religious leader of Afghanistan, member of the Supreme Council of Ulemas and Clergy of the DRA, member of the leadership of the National Fatherland Front of the DRA, was killed here at the time of prayers by gunmen sent from abroad.

This terroristic action was not the first by mercenaries of imperialism and reaction who under cover of the Islam religion are murdering real Moslems of Afghanistan and religious leaders of the country, Doctor Sayed Afghani, the chairman of the Supreme Council of Ulemas and Clergy of the DRA, said in this context. Patriotically minded clergymen, he went on to say, strive for the prosperity of the Moslem people, express support of the policy pursued by the party and revolutionary state, regarding it as fully in line with the principles of Islam. The Government of the DRA shows solicitude for the Moslems of the country and all kind of reactionary propaganda concoction concerning an alleged threat to Islam in Afghanistan are absolutely groundless and false. The assassination of A. Masud is evidence showing that the threat to Islam comes not from the revolution but from the so-called "defenders of Islam," the killers of innocent old men and children, Afghani said in conclusion.

PRAVDA SCORES ANTI-HENG SAMRIN COALITION

OW200528 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[V. Skvortsov article: "Shameful Game of Political Puppets"]

[Text] For several months now imperialist reaction has been trying to gain acceptance in the international arena for a group of people who are presented as virtually the "Democratic Government of Kampuchea." They do not care that the Kampuchean people have elected a lawful government, are building their own life according to their own laws and are with great difficulty healing the wounds left after the American aggression and the atrocities of the Pol Pot clique.

A small group of pretenders that represents no one has appeared in the international arena. Figures such as Khieu Samphan, a henchman of Pol Pot, and Son Sann, a former royal premier, can be found in it. Those same imperialist circles have dragged Norodom Sihanouk to the head of the puppet crew. A murderer, a doubledyed reactionary and a puppet, who in his time has served anyone you care to mention and any cause you are to mention, find themselves in harness together.

If we look back at the political career of Norodom Sihanouk, he took his first step as a political chameleon in 1941 when he accepted the royal crown from the French Vichy government which was collaborating with the Hitlerites. The colonizers had a wide choice, but of the available princes Sihanouk seemed the most convenient: unprincipled, vain and prepared to sacrifice his own people for personal gain. The Japanese militarists, who in March 1945 placed their own people in Indochina, were attracted to him by these very qualities. The young king declared himself an ardent supporter of the slogan "Asia for the Asians" and adhered to this slogan for almost 4 months until the Japanese were replaced by the British and the French and it was necessary to rely on the French colonial corps. What people will do to save a royal throne.

In the fifties, using the formula of his local and foreign court advisers, Sihanouk launched into a "royal crusade for independence." He shuffled around the reception rooms of statesmen and international organizations in Europe, Asia and America and delivered speeches which lasted many hours. And then he capriciously took it into his head to "go into voluntary exile" in Thailand, hoping that somebody would call for him again.

The aim of all these maneuvers was the same, as indeed it remains to this day: to secure a position for himself and obtain if not power itself, at least the appearance of power, at any price and by means of any compacts and deals.

By promising foreign capital to preserve its privileges in Kampuchean and displaying enviable shrewdness in selling out his own people's national interests, Sihanouk managed to retain power following the proclamation of the country's independence. And those who really fought for it bearing arms, perhaps, even believing the "sovereign's" assurances, languished in prison and disappeared without trace. And so it was that none other than Sihanouk carried out the first "experiment" in the physical extermination of patriots following the departure of the colonizers. Was this not the reason why later the atrocities of Pol Pot's men seemed to "excusable" to him?

The former prince always gambled on the role of political schemer in his game. Sensing that the feudal monarchical regime was drawing to a close, Sihanouk hastened to abdicate. Adopting the pose of "father of the nation," he began another round of political balancing in the sixties.

He organized in the country so-called national "congresses" -- gatherings of illiterate and stupefied peasants rounded up from the suburbs, the dispossessed and tradespeople from the towns and primarily political parasites of the former king, now head of state. For the "father of the nation" these "congresses" were a theater for one actor, where unrestrained social demagoguery concealed a fantastic scale of embezzlement and corruption.

Worried by the successes of the liberation movement gathering momentum in the three countries of Indochina -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- the prince played a new trick: He flung himself into the arms of the United States. Two henchmen of the U.S. special services, Gen Lon Nol and his "dear cousin" Sirik Matak, joined his government. Thus Sihanouk opened the door to the people who effected the coup in 1970. The result of this was Kampuchea's direct involvement in war on the side of the American aggressors together with the then puppet regimes in Saigon, Vientiane and Bangkok. This war cost the Kampuchean people 500,000 lives.

In spring 1975 Sihanouk once again appeared in Phnom Penh, but now as right-hand man to Pol Pot, who had on his conscience the policy of genocide vis-a-vis the Kampuchean people and the annihilation of 3 million people. Children of Sihanouk were also among the victims. But they saved the prince himself, as though foreseeing that he would be of some use. And he was. They only had to lure him with power, albeit mythical power.

Such is this unprincipled political rogue.

Beneath the flag of the "coalition" Sihanouk now finds himself alongside the Pol Pot butchers, who are thirsting to take revenge on the Kampuchean people for having thrown these criminals out of their country and for building a life based on new democratic principles.

The persistence with which some people in the West are trying to give armed support to Sihanouk's puppet "coalition" is aimed at imposing the nonexistent "Kampuchean question."

An unbridled propaganda campaign against the people's power in Kampuchea has been underway for almost 4 years now in the United States and a number of other Western countries. Its organizers hypocritically pose as champions and often claim that they are "worried" by the Kampuchean people's suffering. The truth of the Kampuchea that is being built today is concealed from the world public, the true situation is distorted and attempts are even made to whitewash the true culprits behind the recent Kampuchean tragedy, which was brought to the country by the U.S. stooges and the Pol Pot regime. But people are not as forgetful as Washington thinks. You cannot erase from history March 1969, when the Pentagon extended its dirty war to peaceful Cambodia. For almost 5 years that country experienced the results of U.S. Air Force bombardments during which hundreds of thousands of tons of bombs were dropped in towns and villages and toxins were used. In the spring of 1970 the American-Saigon interventionists invaded Cambodia and implemented punitive "scorched earth" tactics there, and then the country was plunged into the horror of the policy of genocide pursued by the Pol Pot-ites, whom even J. Carter described in 1978 as "the foulest violators of human rights."

According to Washington's logic, those same Pol Pot-ites, concealed behind the screen of the "coalition" with Sihanouk, have seemingly lost their repellent features. The creation of the "coalition" gave the United States an opportunity to place weapons in the hands of the Pol Pot-ites and to try secondhand to sow death and destruction in Kampuchea and destroy its people.

Now, under the new U.S. Administration, during his recent trip round Southeast Asian countries, where he persistently intimidated his interlocutors with the bogus thesis of the "growing Soviet threat," Defense Secretary Weinberger announced the possibility of supplying American weapons to the antipeople Khmer clique.

You would think that Washington could not help realizing that neither the Pol Pot-ites nor the aforementioned clique represent a military or political force capable of reversing the destiny of the Kampuchean people. The gamble is on preserving tension in the region, and also on continuing to interfere crudely in the internal affairs of sovereign Kampuchea and the whole Southeast Asian region. Reactionary circles need this so that in the atmosphere of raids by the bandit rabble entrenched on the other side of the Kampuchean border, they can pursue a policy of intrigues, set neighboring states at loggerheads with one another and create strife between the Indochina countries and ASEAN. Washington needs the maintenance of chronic tension in Indochina just as much as the "Soviet threat" fantasy in order to intimidate the ASEAN countries and to drag the organization, which was created for purposes of economic and cultural development, into an arms race and into being transformed into a proimperialist military bloc. It is these unsavory objectives that Sihanouk's puppet clique is now serving.

There have been many changes in the destiny of Norodom Sihanouk. They have carried him downward step by step. The current step completes his political downfall.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] has proved its viability. The PRK Government, created as a result of general elections, is implementing full control over the territory of the entire country. Efforts are being made to surmount the grim economic and sociopolitical consequences of the crimes of the Pol Pot clique. Agriculture is undergoing a renaissance. Hundreds of industrial enterprises and home workshops have resumed their work. People's education and health systems are functioning in the country. One citizen in four in Kampuchea is studying nowadays.

In accordance with the Constitution adopted in 1981, which determined the basic aims of its domestic policy and peace-loving foreign policy, People's Kampuchea, along with the fraternal socialist countries, is fighting to transform Southeast Asia into a region of peace and cooperation. A favorable response abroad is promoted by the initiatives of the PRK, which together with Vietnam and Laos is stating its readiness to build its relations with other states on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference and good-neighborliness and to develop mutually advantageous regional cooperation. The PRK has been recognized by a whole series of UN member states and good relations have taken shape between Kampuchea and India, that great Asian country. Kampuchea has faithful, reliable friends. All this is the guarantee of the irreversibility of the victory of the Kampuchean people's national liberation struggle, and shadows of the past, political puppets, indeed, no one will succeed in obscuring the People's Kampuchea.

PHILIPPINES PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD281600 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the Philippines arrived for an official visit in Moscow today at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation is headed by Deputy State Minister Frisco San Juan.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON ALBANIAN NATIONAL DAY

'Restoration of Normal Relations'

LD280734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 28 Nov 82

[From the press review]

[Text] These days the Albanian people mark two important dates from their history: 37 years since the country's liberation from fascism and 70 years since the proclamation of Albania's independence. In an article on this occasion, IZVESTIYA points out that the position of the Soviet Union toward Albania has been consistent. Our country is for a restoration of normal relations with Albania -- relations which were disrupted in the early 1960's. This normalization would be in the interests of the peoples of both countries. Reciprocal good will, respect for each other's legitimate interests and a common concern for the interests of socialism and peace should prompt the correct solution where, for a variety of reasons, there does not yet exist the necessary trust and mutual understanding. In marking these historic Albanian dates, Soviet people wish the working people of Albania success in the development of the economy and culture, IZVESTIYA points out.

PRAVDA on National Day

OW290503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[N. Yurchenko article: "Albanian People's Holiday"]

[Text] On 29 November Albania's working people celebrate the 38th anniversary of the liberation of the country from the fascist occupiers. This national holiday coincides with another significant date in the history of the Albanian people -- the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of Albania's independence came after almost 500 years of the Turkish yoke and was an event of historic importance for the Albanians. However, the Albanians still had to struggle for long years to ensure that their independence became a reality.

Under the influence of the ideas of Great October, a movement in favor of strengthening the country's independence and territorial integrity began to grow in Albania. On the crest of this movement a bourgeois-democratic government came to power in Albania, began to implement a number of democratic reforms and established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

However, the feudal-bourgeois Zog regime that was imposed from outside in late 1924 again plunged the people into the abyss of deprivation of rights and tyranny and placed Albania in a state of political and economic dependence on foreign powers. On 7 April 1939 the Italian Fascists switched from "peaceful penetration" to the open military seizure of Albania. At this grave period for the Albanian people only the voice of the Soviet Union rang out in defense of Albania. The USSR resolutely condemned Fascist Italy's aggression.

Abandoned by their rulers, the Albanian people did not submit to the invaders. A national liberation movement headed by the communist party of Albania, which was created in November 1941, gradually developed in the country. In the course of a difficult, selfless struggle, the Albanian people were able to take advantage of the favorable conditions that arose as a result of the Soviet Army's victories over fascism and its entry into the Balkans and to complete the country's liberation from the occupiers by 29 November 1944.

With the victory of the people's democratic revolution the Albanian people won their long-awaited freedom and true national independence and became the sovereign masters of their country. People's democratic power was established in Albania, and the monarchy, the rule of the feudal lords and the dominance of foreign capital were ended. The shifts in the social structure of society and in the class character of state power were enshrined in the Constitution adopted in March 1946.

Overcoming their country's age-old backwardness, Albania's working people began implementing profound socioeconomic transformations. The resolution of these tasks was facilitated by the possibility of all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and by their disinterested assistance. This cooperation, based on mutual advantage and fraternal mutual assistance, played a tremendous role in the restoration and further development of Albania's war-ravaged national economy and in the defense of the country's national independence and helped the building of the foundations of socialism.

In its relations with Albania the Soviet Union invariably adhered to the principles of equality, self-determination, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. This was admitted more than once by Albania's supreme party-state leaders in their time.

However, in the early sixties Albania's leadership adopted a course of ending political, economic and cultural ties with the Soviet Union and curtailing relations with the other socialist community countries. This situation -- unnatural for the relations between socialist states -- does not accord with the interests of either the Soviet or the Albanian peoples and objectively damages the cause of socialism and of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Proceeding from a principled line toward improving relations and developing friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, the Soviet Union has repeatedly reaffirmed its readiness to restore normal relations with Albania since the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) plenum. In his recent speech at the funeral rally in Red Square Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that our party will do everything to further strengthen the cohesion of the great community of socialist states and the unity of the ranks of the whole world's communists in the struggle for the common goals and ideals and that the USSR is always ready for "honest, equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with any state that so desires."

The Soviet Union's consistent line towards improving the atmosphere in Soviet-Albanian relations finds expression in Soviet people's retention and maintenance of friendly feelings toward the industrious Albanian people and in the familiarization of the Soviet public with the Albanian people's revolutionary-democratic traditions, with the liberation struggle that they, together with other freedom-loving peoples, waged against fascism and with the successes in Albanian society's socialist building. A few days ago a session of the National Committee of Historians of the Soviet Union devoted to the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of Albania's independence was held in Moscow. A session of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society Board is being organized in connection with that date, and also with the 38th anniversary of Albania's liberation from fascism. The publication of a number of researches by Soviet scientists in the sphere of Albanian history, linguistics and ethnography has been keyed to these significant dates.

Marking Albania's national holiday -- the 38th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist occupiers and also the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of Albanian's independence -- Soviet people express their sincere sympathies toward the Albanian people and wish them successes in socialist building.

Historians Mark Anniversary

OW270103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 82 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark Anniversary"]

[Text] A session of the National Committee of Historians of the Soviet Union devoted to the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of Albania's independence was held 25 November in Moscow.

HUNGARY'S FALUVEGI MEETS BAYBAKOV IN MOSCOW

LD281826 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 27 (MTI) -- Hungarian Vice-Premier Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, had discussions with Soviet Vice-Premier Nikolay Baybakov, president of the State Planning Committee, in Moscow Nov 25-27.

The sides discussed topical and long-term questions of cooperation in non-ferrous -- mainly aluminium -- metallurgy and exchanged views on cooperation in energy development and [word indistinct] nuclear powerwork construction. They reviewed Hungarian-Soviet trade and studied the possibilities of expanding it in the years 1983-1985. The vice-premiers assessed the communication and transport problems of their countries and marked out tasks to make transportation more efficient.

Lajos Faluvegi and Nikolay Baybakov agreed on the work program of the first stage of coordination of the 1986-1990 national economic plans. They confirmed that the two countries' planning offices will consult on matters of economic policy in order to promote economic growth in the medium and long run and to expand economic cooperation.

REPORTAGE, GREETINGS ON SFRY NATIONAL DAY

National Day Greetings to SFRY

LD282332 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have sent a greetings telegram to Comrade Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Comrade Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The telegram reads:

In connection with the Republic Day national holiday we send you, the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Presidency and all Yugoslav working people, cordial greetings and wishes for success in building socialism and in solving the tasks set by the 12th LCY Congress for stabilizing the economy and strengthening the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in the struggle for peace and international security.

In the current situation, which has been seriously complicated through the fault of the aggressive circles of imperialism, the significance of active cooperation between all anti-imperialist forces with the aim of averting the threat of nuclear war is particularly enhanced. We are firmly convinced that cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the USSR and the SFRY, based on mutually agreed principles and agreements, will continue to develop in the interests of the peoples of our countries and for the good of peace and socialism.

Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

On behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers and on my own behalf, the telegram reads, I send you and the members of the Federal Executive Council cordial greetings on the SFRY Republic Day national holiday. I wish the working people of friendly Yugoslavia successful fulfillment of their topical tasks in constructing socialism. I express the belief that the all-round and mutually-beneficial Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of the peoples of both countries and of the cause of peace and progress.

Moscow Meeting

LD262358 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] A formal session of representatives of workers devoted to SFRY national day -- the republic day -- was held in Moscow today. The session was held at the [word indistinct] Palace of the trade union building. Workers of the Moscow enterprises, prominent Soviet military leaders, students and staff of the SFRY Embassy in the Soviet Union had gathered. The following are members of the presidium of the session: Mikhail Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Sergey Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister; Aleksey Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee and Milojko Drulovic, the SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union, and other officials.

AUCCTU Secretary Sergey Kozlov made a speech to those attending the session. He stressed that (?similar measures) had become a good tradition. On behalf of those present, Sergey Kozlov cordially congratulated the Yugoslav friends on their national day and expressed to them sentiments of sincere friendship which the Soviet people nurture for the people of Yugoslavia. This year, Sergey Kozlov said, the Soviet people are marking the holiday of Socialist Yugoslavia in conditions of immense political and working enthusiasm in preparing themselves for the forthcoming celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. The formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the result of the victory of Great October, Sergey Kozlov stressed. He stressed the great role played during the revolution and civil war in Russia by Yugoslav internationalists. Shoulder to shoulder with the fighters of the Red Army, 30,000 Yugoslavs had defended the Soviet power and the revolutionary achievements.

Sergey Kozlov then went on to speak in detail about the Soviet-Yugoslav brotherhood in arms in World War II. He stressed the immense internationalist significance of the struggle of the Yugoslav people against facism. Sergey Kozlov also spoke of the present stage of development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and stressed their variety and dimensions. Mutual readiness for the further development of our cooperation was confirmed during the talks between Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency and Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on 16 November.

At the end of his speech, Comrade Kozlov wished the people of the SFRY and all working people of Yugoslavia prosperity and success in socialist construction and a peaceful and happy life.

Milojko Drulovic, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY, also made a speech at the formal session. He spoke of the successes that the working people of Yugoslavia have achieved in the socialist construction and spoke in detail of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. We wish, Milojko Drulovic said, these relations to be more active. Yugoslavia [words indistinct] relaxation of international tension, Milojko Drulovic stressed at the end of his speech.

Abelev on SFRY Progress

LD271602 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0640 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Nov (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Abelev reports: The peoples of Yugoslavia are celebrating their national holiday, epublic ay. The second session of the Anti-Fascist National Liberation Council (AVNOJ) opened on 29 November 1943 in the Bosnian town of Jajce in an area which had been liberated from the fascist invaders. The session formed the first people's government, the National Committee of Liberation, and took measures which formed the basis for the subsequent development of the country along the path of socialist reform. Two years later the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia (known as the SFRY since 1963) was proclaimed on the same day, 29 November 1945, in Belgrade.

During the years of socialist development the country's working people have achieved significant results in the economy, science, education and culture under the leadership of their vanguard, the League of Communists. Yugoslavia, which was a backward country in the past, has been transformed into a developed, industrial-agrarian state. Compared with the post-war level, industrial production has increased over 15-fold. Modern industries like engineering, electrical engineering, radio electronics and vehicle manufacturing have been created. The volume of agricultural production has more than doubled. Agrarian combines and cooperatives now produce over half the country's agricultural output.

The 12th LCY Congress was an important vent in Yugoslvaia this year. It reviewed the results of the work of Communists and outlined tasks for the future, in particular, the implementation of the program of economic stabilization. Measures are being taken in the country to increase labor productivity, to reduce the trade and balance of payments deficit, to slow down the rise in prices and inflation and to even out the level of development of the individual republics and autonomous regions. Energy problems are also being resolved. It was stressed at the congress that Yugoslav Communists and all working people bear a great responsibility for carrying out the tasks which have been set. Soviet-Yugoslav economic, scientific and technical cooperation is developing successfully. The USSR is one of the SFRY's biggest trade partners. During the current five-year plan the volume of trade between the two countries will almost double compared to 1976-80. The structure of trade turnover, in which machinery and equipment occupy an increasingly large place, is being qualitatively improved. In Yugoslavia currently there are over 100 industrial projects which have been built or are being built with assistance from the Soviet Union. The coke battery at the Zenica metallurgical combine and the Pljevlja thermal power station were added to their number recently.

Festive meetings and assemblies are being held all over the country on the eve of Republic Day. Front-ranking workers, scientists and cultural personalities have been presented with traditional "AVNOJ prizes".

GDR BORDER TROOP DELEGATION VISITS USSR

AU241211 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Moscow (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR Border Troops headed by Lt Gen Klaus-Dieter Baumgarten, deputy minister of national defense and head of the Border Troops, arrived in Moscow on Friday for a visit of several days in the USSR. The GDR guests were welcomed at the airport by Army Gen Vadim Matrosov, head of the Border Guard Troops at the Committee for State Security of the USSR. Maj Gen Guenter Oldenburg, military attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR, was also present to welcome the delegation.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER IN USSR FOR TALKS

Turkmen's Biography

LD271122 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 27 TASS -- Foreign Minister of the Turkish Republic Ilter Turkmen is to come to the USSR on Sunday for an official visit as guest of the Soviet Government.

Ilter Turkmen was born in Istanbul in 1927. Upon graduation in 1949 from the Political Knowledge Faculty of the Ankara University, he started working in the system of the Foreign Ministry of Turkey and held a number of responsible posts. He was Turkey's ambassador to Greece (1968-1972) and the USSR (1972-1975). In 1975-1978 Ilter Turkmen was Turkey's permanent representative at the United Nations and in 1979-1980 -- special representative of the UN secretary general. Before his appointment to the post of foreign minister on September 21, 1980, Ilter Turkmen held the post of general secretary of Turkey's Foreign Ministry.

In the Soviet Union the confidence is expressed that the visit of the foreign minister of the Turkish Republic, Ilter Turkmen will promote further development of good-neighbourly relations and cooperation between the USSR and Turkey in the interests of the peoples of both countries, international peace and security.

Turkmen on Relations

LD271525 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara November 27 TASS -- "Turkey attaches great significance to the development of relations with the Soviet Union, which are based on the traditional principles of goodneighborliness, business cooperation, mutual trust and respect," Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen told the Turkish parliament on the eve of his official visit to the USSR.

After stressing his country's desire to develop further relations with the USSR, he noted with satisfaction the clear-cut foreign policy line of the Soviet Union aimed at promoting goodneighborliness and business cooperation between the two countries, which meets their national interests and the interests of ensuring stability in the Middle Eastern region.

Additional Details

GF281839 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Ilter Turkmen has said that Turkey attaches great importance to developing its relations with the Soviet Union. He has also noted that these relations are based on traditional and friendly neighborly ties and on principles providing for zealous cooperation, mutual confidence and respect.

Ilter Turkmen addressed the Turkish parliament on the eve of his official visit to the Soviet Union. Stressing that Turkey intends to develop its relations with the Soviet Union in the future, Ilter Turkmen recalled that the Soviet leadership is pursuing a [word indistinct] foreign policy. He added: This policy provides for the development of cooperation between the two countries and for the strengthening of stability in the Near East.

Turkmen Met by Gromyko

TA281636 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1630 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has left for the Soviet Union on an official visit. Turkmen was received by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at Moscow airport. Turkmen will begin his contacts in Moscow tomorrow. At the talks to be held between Turkmen and Gromyko, bilateral relations will be reviewed and views will be exchanged on international problems. During his stay in the Soviet Union, Turkmen will also visit Azerbaijan.

Gromyko Receives Turkmen

LD291150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko today received Ilter Turkmen, foreign minister of the Turkish Republic. The guest is in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. On the eve of his visit to the USSR Turkmen said that Turkey attaches great importance to the development of relations with the Soviet Union which are based on traditional principles of good-neighborliness, businesslike cooperation, mutual trust and respect.

TURKISH PAPER CALLS FOR GOOD RELATIONS

PM251545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[Report by correspondent A. Filippov under general heading: "Greeting the Jubilee"]

[Text] Ankara, 20 Nov -- The idea of the need for Turkey to develop and strengthen broad relations of good-neighborliness and businesslike cooperation with the Soviet Union is the leitmotif of a long article published in the major bourgeois newspaper MILLIYET. These relations with V.I. Lenin and M.K. Ataturk as the source 60 years ago, have helped the consolidation of our political and economic independence, MILLIYET notes. That is why those relations must be constantly improved and filled with new content. Living as good neighbors is an imperative of the times, it is a historical and vital necessity.

The experience of useful cooperation accumulated, particularly in recent years, in the sphere of the economy and trade convincingly attests that in the future too, the USSR and Turkey can further successfully develop fruitful relations for the benefit of the peoples of both states, and for peace and detente. On the Soviet Union's side we can see a sincere desire to march along the path of good-neighborliness and cooperation, and to understand our aspirations and hopes.

TIKHONOV, SWEDEN'S PALME EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

PM241523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 82 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Telegrams Exchanged"]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme a telegram conveying cordial congratulations on his appointment to that office.

In a reply telegram, the Swedish prime minister expressed cordial gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams express the hope that cooperation between the USSR and Sweden will continue to develop for the good of the peoples of both countries, and will be a considerable factor in efforts aimed at strengthening European security and continuing the process of international detente.

YURIY BREZHNEV HIGHLIGHTS TRADE WITH SWEDEN

PM230947 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 17 Nov 82 p 26

[Article by Soviet First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Yuriy Brezhnev: "Soviet-Swedish Trade Relations: Stability and Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] Trade fills a traditionally important place in Soviet-Swedish relations. Ever since 1918 it has been characterized by complicated and dynamic expansion. To begin with the young Soviet republic's trade with Sweden was naturally irregular and amounted to only R3.7 million (31 million Swedish kroner). Today we are able to speak of wide-ranging economic cooperation embracing trade, industry, production cooperation and a large area of scientific and technical contacts.

The foundation for the Soviet Union's trading relations with capitalist industrialized nations is the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence and beneficial mutual cooperation. In accordance with this, the Soviet Union has stable and mutually beneficial trading and scientific-technical relations with Western nations which show interest in cooperation with us. It is a policy based on principle and free from economic ups and downs, and it was confirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress last year.

The Soviet-Swedish Government Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation plays an important role in the development of trading relations. An important new stage was initiated in Stockholm 24 September 1981 with the signing of a long-term program for the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Sweden for the years up to 1990. The program is an expression of the two countries' desire to expand economic relations.

The program covers a wide field, from nuclear power stations to medical equipment, and assumes cooperation in the most divergent fields, including trade, industry, research, agriculture, transportation, tourism, finances, the exchange of economic and commercial information, and so on.

The Swedish Committee for the Promotion of Trade With the Soviet Union, which was formed in 1968 on a Swedish initiative, has made a significant contribution to the deepening of trading relations between our two countries. The committee comprises around 100 companies with traditional trading relations with the Soviet Union. The Swedish Committee for the Development of Trade and Economic Cooperation and Scientific and Technical Relations with the Soviet Union enjoys well-deserved authority and respect in Soviet business circles. The committee took the initiative for several useful contributions to Soviet-Swedish trade. Under its leadership, the Swedish sections of the majority of working groups for scientific and technical cooperation work successfully.

In connection with the role and significance of individual firms for Soviet-Swedish trade, I would like to make special mention of the Johnson concern. It stood by the cradle of Soviet-Swedish trade relations. It was a little arrangement for Russia to supply flax and hemp worth 7 million kroner which began our trade with Sweden.

We should perhaps also mention that this was the first foreign trade deal made on the instructions of the Soviet Government. Since then, the Johnson concern has been the Soviet foreign trade organizations' major partner in Sweden for more than 60 years.

Today these organizations have stable and many-sided contacts with the concern's various companies. As well as trade, there is also successful cooperation in science and technology. The results are without doubt the fruits of purposeful contributions on both the Soviet and Swedish sides. I would like to make special mention of the personal contribution made by mining engineer Axel Axson Johnson, who led the Swedish Committee for the Promotion of Trade With the Soviet Union from its formation up to 1976.

What have been the particular characteristics of Soviet-Swedish trade relations in the last decade?

We can say without doubt that the last decade has been a time of fruitful and useful cooperation developed under the prevailing conditions of international detente, and in accordance with the 1973-75 CSCE Final Act.

Soviet foreign trade organizations are cooperative actively with companies and organizations in Sweden. Between 1970 and 1980 goods exchanged between our countries trebled in value, to reach a record figure of R776 million in 1980. During this period, equipment worth R650 million (5.5 billion Swedish kroner) was bought in Sweden. This included large orders of equipment for the Ustilimsk forestry industry company from Karlstads Mekaniska Verkstad. High-output automatic match-making machines from Arenco, drilling machinery and other equipment for refining fats and oils and so on for the foodstuffs industry from Alfa-Laval, the Hotel Probaltiyskaya built by Skansk Cementgjuteriet is a well-known sight in Leningrad, and at airports in Moscow and Kiev, Mineralnye Vody equipment for automatic traffic control obtained from Sweden is being used successfully.

Trade has also developed successfully during the eighties. During 1981 and the present year the Soviet Union has continued to import from Sweden various types of equipment, including some for the metallurgical industry and for the production of artificial kidneys, automatic match-making machines, hydraulic presses, machines for the foodstuffs industry, medical equipment, trailers, and so on.

It is expected that compared with 1981, this year's Soviet imports of machinery and equipment will increase considerably.

As well as equipment, which in some years totals 65 percent of the Soviet Union's total imports from Sweden, imports also traditionally include paper and cellulose products, quality rolled steel products, chemical products, fertilizers and so on. In the last 5 years Sweden has supplied 500,000 tons of viscose cellulose products, paper and cardboard to the Soviet Union.

In some years supplies from Sweden covered 10 percent of the Soviet Union's import requirements of cellulose, 8 percent of paper and 30 percent of cardboard. In 1982, 65,000 tons of paper and cardboard, 26,000 tons of viscose cellulose and significant quantities of rolled steel products will be supplied to the Soviet Union.

Soviet orders in Sweden do not only serve to satisfy the needs of the Soviet market. To a certain extent, they also help to maintain employment in a number of branches of Swedish industry.

The Soviet market is of interest to Sweden not only as a recipient market but also as a source of goods needed by Sweden. This is a visible confirmation of the mutually beneficial character of Soviet-Swedish trade.

Soviet exports to Sweden primarily comprise energy and industrial raw materials, which in some cases cover Sweden's needs for these goods to a significant extent. These include oil, oil products, coal, scrap iron, apatite concentrate, some chemical products, timber products, some foodstuffs and so on.

Sweden also imports machines and equipment, principally automobiles, metal-cutting workshop machinery, metallurgical and electrotechnical equipment.

The increasing trade and the ever greater number of organizations and companies drawn into it needs -- objectively speaking -- better organization, better market studies and new expanded business contacts. For this reason, a number of Swedish companies and banks have opened offices in Moscow in the last few years. They are the Johnson concern ASEA, Alfa-Laval, Datasaab, Sandvik Svenska Handelsbanken, Skandinaviska Enskild Banken and (Statsforetag).

In Sweden there are also companies run with the participation of Soviet organizations: Matreco, Scansov and Skarus.

The trading relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden have not only developed quantitatively, but also qualitatively. They have been enriched with new and promising forms of economic cooperation, such as the development of production cooperation, business conducted on a compensation basis and the participation of organizations and companies in both countries in major industrial projects.

TIKHONOV TO VISIT FINLAND IN DECEMBER

LD281610 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, will pay an official visit to Finland during the first half of December at the invitation of the President and Government of the Republic of Finland.

FINNISH PRESIDENT KOIVISTO TO VISIT USSR

LD281606 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, will pay a visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of December at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

President Mauno Koivisto and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, will attend the ceremony of putting into operation the first line of the mining and ore-dressing complex built in the city of Kostomuksha with the participation of Finnish companies.

PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY COMMEMORATED

Message to 'Arafat

LD281330 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet have cordially congratulated Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, his associates in the Palestinian resistance movement and all the Arab people of Palestine on the occasion of International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people.

"On this remarkable day," the telegram reads, "the Soviet people pay tribute to the courage and staunchness of the Palestinian people and reiterate their unfailing support for the Palestinians' just struggle for their national rights. The dedication and heroism of Palestinian fighters, who gave a befitting rebuff to the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, evoked universal admiration and sympathy. The truth that a people convinced of the justice of their cause cannot be broken was confirmed anew, and the international prestige of the Palestine Liberation Organization and its leadership has further grown." "The Soviet Union will continue perseveringly to carry out the struggle to ensure a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and to enable the Palestinian people under the leadership of their combative vanguard and only legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and to establishing a national state."

[Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world at 1730 GMT on 28 November reports the Soviet authorities' message to 'Arafat, adding the following final passage: ["We warmly wish the friendly Palestinian people further success in the struggle against the machinations of imperialism and against Israeli aggression, and in the struggle for freedom, national independence and genuine peace in the Middle East."]

AAPSO Greetings

LD281228 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee has sent the PLO Executive Committee a message on the occasion of International Day of Solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine.

This signal event, promoting the expansion and strengthening of the international movement of solidarity with the Palestinian people and further recognition of their inalienable rights, the message reads, is being marked against the background of the serious aggravation of the situation in the Middle East. The recent barbarous Israeli aggression in Lebanon has effectively laid bare the anti-Arab character of the U.S. Mideastern policy. Israel with open American complicity tried to drown in blood the struggle of the Palestinian people for their freedom and independence. The plans of imperialism and Zionism, however, were scuttled. The staunchness and heroism of the upright people in the world. The PLO's international prestige has further grown. The world has realised anew that the destiny of the Arab people of Palestine must be resolved in fairness with the participation of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

[Moscow in Arabic to the Arabic world at 1500 GMT on 28 November carries a report on the AAPSO message to the PLO with the following addition:

["Soviet citizens indignantly condemn the barbarous crimes of the Israeli aggressors against the Palestinians and the Lebanese, and demand the cessation of aggression on the independence of Lebanon and its territorial integrity. They firmly insist on the immediate and total withdrawal of Israeli forces from this country. The Soviet public once more announces its firm backing to the just struggle of the Palestinian people for their self-determination and for the establishment of their national independent state. They express their solidarity with the struggle of all Arab peoples to the Israeli aggression and imperialist intervention in the Middle East, and for a durable and permanent peace in this region."]

Peace Committee Statement

LD281444 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- During this time of difficulty and trial for the Palestine resistance movement and the entire Arab people of Palestine the Soviet peace champions are voicing their complete support for and solidarity with the Palestinians' heroic struggle for their legitimate national rights, primarily the right to live and the right to free and independent development. This is stressed in a statement released by the Soviet Peace Committee here today.

Unprecedentedly flagrant and ruthless aggression in Lebanon, the barbarous policy of genocide aimed at exterminating the Palestinian people, massacres in Palestinian refugee camps and the destruction of Beirut and many other Lebanese peaceful cities and villages forever covered with shame the Israeli Army. The gross violations of the UN Charter and basic norms of human morality perpetrated by the Israeli Army are putting the Zionist clique of Begin and Sharon on one plane with the Nazi criminals, the statement says.

The Soviet public strongly demands the immediate and complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and the ensuring of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to establishing an independent national state.

PLO REJECTS REAGAN'S MIDEAST PEACE PLAN

Damascus Meeting

LD261633 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Damascus November 26 TASS -- The Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has categorically rejected the so-called "Reagan plan" on the Middle East. A statement issued here by the PLO Central Council at the close of a session emphasizes that the notorious "American proposals" do not envisage the satisfaction of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to national self-determination, including the establishment of an independent state of their own under the PLO leadership.

Al-Fahum, 'Arafat Remarks

LD271024 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Damascus November 27 TASS -- The Palestinian revolution is experiencing one of the most complicated and crucial stages in its development. The camp of its enemies, with the United States at the head, seeks to split the national unity of the Palestinians, to tear them away from friends and allies. This was stated at a meeting, held here on Friday, by Chairman of the National Council of Palestine Khalid al-Fahum.

Our adversaries, he said, seek to impose upon us the notorious Reagan plan, which ignores both the Palestine Liberation Organization and the legitimate national aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine, above all their right to self-determination and the right to have an independent state on their homeland. "The Reagan plan" is the direct continuation of the capitulatory Camp David policy. In Washington they are against formation of the Palestinian Arab state, they are against the release of the Israeli captured Arab lands and liquidation of Zionist settlements on the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

To agree with the American plan, said Al-Fahum, means for us to give up struggle, to forget those huge sacrifices that we sustained, defending the rights of our people. We cannot accept that plan which denies our organization, our rights, our nationality.

That plan is not aimed at genuine settlement of the conflict. It is aimed above all at establishing American domination over the region of the Middle East, at using the region against our friends, against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist system.

A speech at the meeting was delivered by Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat. He stressed that Syrian troops and units of the joint forces of the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces turn down the myth of invincibility of the Israeli Army, they displayed valour and courage in the struggle against the Israeli interventionists. The Palestinian leader said that fair peace cannot be established in the Middle East without satisfaction of the legitimate national aspirations of the Palestinians. He denounced the missions of the American emissary Habib to the Middle East and noted that each arrival of Washington's envoy to the Middle East signifies a new conspiracy against the Palestinians.

The Palestinian revolution, said Yasir 'Arafat, shall never yield to the pressure which is being exerted upon it. Opposing the malicious conspiracies, directed at liquidation of our just cause, we shall continue rallying together our ranks, and defending the rights of the Palestinian people.

RPP ON ROLE OF RDF, JADE TIGER EXERCISE

LD251938 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] The United States is preparing to carry out military exercises in the Middle East, codenamed Jade Tiger, at the beginning of next month. The Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] will play a main part in the exercises.

In addition to the RDF, the Pentagon will involve armed forces from Oman, Somalia and Sudan in the military games. Jade Tiger is a continuation of Washington's parade of its military might in the Arabian Gulf and the neighboring regions. As the U.S. leadership has tyrannically declared the Gulf region within the field of U.S. vital interests, it is taking the measures in order to be prepared -- in cases it considers to be urgent -- to deploy the armed force. Among these measures is making Diego Garcia a bridgehead for the Pentagon, concentrating the U.S. Navy in the entrance to the Arabian Gulf and establishing military bases in the Gulf countries themselves and in the (?routes) leading to them.

In the same league stand the U.S. attempts to firmly establish itself militarily in Lebanon. However, the United States has placed all its trust in the establishment of the RDF. This intervention unit has been directly designated for U.S. armed intervention in the Middle East region and the Arabian Gulf region.

Weinberger, the secretary of defense, has declared that planning efforts for the RDF will be concentrated on these regions in particular.

One of the most important places is reserved for these forces in the Pentagon's program for the next few years. Weinberger has stated that the RDF command will become the command of all U.S. Armed Forces in the Middle East as a whole and, in accordance with this decision, the U.S. Marines will come under the command of the RDF. They could be used to realize the objectives of U.S. policy in the region. It is not unlikely that the RDF troops will be trained to cooperate with the Marines -- now in Beirut -- in the Jade Tiger exercises.

While the United States is planning wide-scale exercises in the Middle East, it is not only trying to escalate the intensity of tension in the region but it is also trying to exercise pressure on Arab countries which follow an independent policy. The Lebanese weekly AL-MAWQIF AL-'ARABI has pointed out that the new military exercises are an inseparable part of the U.S. policy to increase the intensity of tension, establish new military bases and to impose domination over the Arab world's oil reserves in general, particularly the Arabian Gulf's at any price, even through military occupation if necessary.

In conclusion, the United States is preparing to carry out training for aggression in the Middle East and the Arabian Gulf regions, thus exposing yet again its essentially anti-Arab policy.

U.S.-ISRAELI 'STRATEGIC COOPERATION' ON ARAB LAND

LD270952 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 27 TASS -- Constant violation of human rights on the Israeli occupied Arab lands takes place within the framework of the policy of colonization and annexation which the Tel Aviv authorities conduct there with full complicity of the United States. This is the conclusion of the members of the special political committee which discusses the report of the special committee on investigation of Israel's actions in the sphere of human rights on occupied territories.

Israel couldn't have behaved so arrogantly and insolently, had it not been for support and assistance from the United States, said Soviet representative V.V. Lozinskiy. It is exactly Washington which put its arsenals at the disposal of the Israeli military. It is exactly Washington which ensures political and diplomatic cover-up for Tel Aviv, systematically blocking up attempts to curb the unbridled aggressor. Israel's crimes in Lebanon, its expansionist anti-Arab course is actually the joint Israeli American line, brought forth by 'strategic cooperation' between Washington and Tel Aviv.

GREKOV HEADS DELEGATION TO PDYR CELEBRATION

LD271750 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Leonid Grekov, member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, arrived today in Aden to participate in the ceremonies for the 15th anniversary of the independence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which falls on 30 November.

BUSH IN AFRICA: SIMILARITY OF LEBANON, NAMIBIA

LD282056 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Nov 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Excerpt] There is much that is alarmingly similar between Lebanon and Namibia. George Bush, the vice president of the United States, has just visited seven African countries with the aim of explaining American policy on that continent and securing support for the American position on Namibia. Sam Nujoma, the leader of the South West African People's Organization, summed up the results of this trip by Bush thus: America would like to transform Namibia into another Lebanon. The set-up is in fact similar. The United States comes out against national liberation movements, be it in Africa or in the Near East. In both places, the United States has its so-called strategic ally in this matter. In the Near East it is the bellicose and nationalistically-inclined Israel, and in Africa it is the racist Republic of South Africa. Israel maintains armed forces in Lebanon and the Republic of South Africa in Namibia. Bush took with him an American plan.

The withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola was set as a condition for the granting of independence to Namibia. One African paper summed up the results of Bush's efforts thus: He came, he saw, but he did not conquer. The president of Kenya, who is president of the Organization of African Unity, Daniel arap Moi, explained when receiving Bush: There is no connection between the presence of Cuban troops in Angola on the request of the government of that country, and the legitimate struggle of the people of Namibia. Such a position is evidence of an intention to drag out the solution of the question of granting independence to Namibia.

When Bush was leaving Africa he complained at a press conference before his departure about the widespread dissemination of, as he expressed himself, an incorrect understanding of the role of the United States. He also complained that he had had to listen to too much criticism about what the United States is doing. You know, he visited first and foremost the so-called pro-Western African countries.

[Video during this segment shows only announcer reading from prepared text, interspersed with two still photos of Bush]

U.S. FORCES CONDUCT EXERCISES NEAR SOMALIA

LD281650 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] London November 28 TASS -- U.S. Armed Forces held military exercises in the area of the Somali port of Berbera, the REUTER reported from Mogadishu with a reference to the SOMALIAN NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY (SONNA). The report says that U.S. Naval Forces, Air Force and Land Forces participated in the exercises close to the port.

Under a military agreement concluded with Somalia in 1980, the United States received the right to use air and naval bases on the Somali territory in return for arms deliveries to Somalia.

DECLARATIONS ISSUED AT END OF OAU SUMMIT

LD270650 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Tripoli November 26 TASS -- TASS correspondents Yuri Pichugin and Yuriy Gerasimov report:

A call to independent African states to take every measure for the consolidation of unity and cohesion was made by the heads of 30 African countries. In a declaration adopted here upon the conclusion of summit conference, they expressed regrets about the obstructionist stand of a number of countries which twice led to the frustration of the 19th session of the assembly of heads of state and government of members countries of the Organization of African Unity. At the same time, the participants in the conference proclaimed their readiness to continue the efforts for the convocation of this important all-African forum, and also announced the creation of a special "contact committee" for the purpose. They also pointed out that the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Organization of African Unity is to be held next year in Addis Ababa where the headquarters of the organization are situated.

The document contains the condemnation of Israel's aggression against the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon, and the demand for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from the Lebanese territory. The document confirms the support for the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people for the right to self-determination and creation of its own independent state.

In a separate declaration, the heads of 30 African states condemned resolutely the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa for the continued illegal occupation of Namibia, and proclaimed complete support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people under the guidance of its sole lawful representative, Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), for self-determination, freedom and national independence.

They pointed out that Resolution 435 of the United Nations Security Council remains the basis for peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem and must be immediately fulfilled. The document also emphasised that Namibia's true independence can be achieved only with direct and complete participation of SWAPO.

The participants in the conference condemned the United States and the Pretoria racist regime for their attempts to link the granting of independence to Namibia with Cuban troops' withdrawal from Angola. This contradicts the United Nations Charter and its resolutions. Such a "linkage," the declaration says, means not only an attempt to perpetuate the illegal occupation of Namibia but also open interference in Angola's internal affairs.

The heads of African states urged the United Nations Security Council to assume immediately the responsibility for the implementation of the plan of the granting of independence to Namibia worked out by the United Nations. They also condemned most decisively the South African racist regime for the continued armed aggression and economic subversion against independent African countries, and demanded an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African forces from the occupied part of Angola, and also ending of the backing for the gangs of mercenaries operating in a number of countries of the region.

The document expresses the readiness to widen the support for SWAPO for the purpose of stepping up the struggle for Namibia's complete liberation. The document also exposes the ruses to which the Republic of South Africa resorts with the aim of perpetuating its colonial domination in Namibia.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER IN U.S.

LD271650 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1156 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Washington 27 Nov (TASS) -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] regime, R. Botha, has arrived in the American capital.

He has had talks with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, Under Secretary of State L. Eagleburger and Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs C. Crocker.

A high-ranking spokesman of the U.S. Administration stated at a press conference that among other things, strengthening "constructive relations" between the United States and the RSA as well as "problems pertaining to regional security in southern Africa" were discussed in the course of "useful" meetings.

As one knows, "security" to Washington means the strengthening by every means of the military, political and economic positions of the racist Pretoria clique and the perpetuation of its domination in the region. It is the second time that Botha has been warmly received in Washington during the Reagan administration. His present visit represents a new stage in expanding the criminal alliance between the United States and the RSA. It is targeted against the young independent countries of Africa, and the national liberation movements that are growing on the continent.

The White House, grossly violating the decisions of the international community, has repealed the ban on deliveries to the racists of so-called articles of "double use." That is: used both for civil and military purposes. In particular, large consignments of up-to-date electronic equipment have been dispatched to the RSA. This equipment is now used by the police forces, in the prisons and in the concentration camps where the racists are torturing African patriots. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the total amount of American investments in the RSA increased by 13.3 percent last year alone reaching \$2.6 million.

U.S. IGNORES UN RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA

LD270616 Moscow TASS in English 0607 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The U.N. General Assembly's First Committee has called upon all the states to view the African Continent and nearby areas as a nuclear-free zone. Resolutions adopted by the committee also call for an immediate end to any military and nuclear cooperation with the racist Regime of South Africa, including export of electronic computers and other electronic equipment. The United Nations noted with anxiety that the stubborn desire of the Republic of South Africa to have nuclear weapons creates a serious threat not only to security of African states, but also to international peace and security.

The United States and its NATO allies clearly demonstrated that they intended to continue ignoring U.N. calls. Those countries voted against the provision of one of the resolutions, which denounces all forms of nuclear cooperation with Pretoria.

U.S., S. AFRICAN PROPAGANDA PURSUE SAME AIMS

PM181627 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Yu. Romanov under the rubric "Pertinent Notes": "They Are Inspecting the Misinformers"]

[Text] The newspapers have already reported USIA Director C. Wick's tour of African countries.

The tasks he was setting himself can be understood from a statement by his deputy -- S. Thompson -- which accidentally or not, coincided with this visit. Involving African countries into the "crusade" against communism proclaimed by the U.S. Administration, turning Africa into an arena of cold war -- that was the gist of S. Thompson's statements at the annual conference of the Association for the Study of Africa in Washington.

Washington is thus stepping up its ideological aggression against independent Africa. The inspection of USIA departments in 16 countries of eastern and southern Africa which C. Wick is undertaking is aimed at activating propaganda of the White House administration's policy in Africa.

Here travelers from Washington, such as C. Wick, try to conceal the military-political ties between the United States and the racist apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa, which is threatening the independence of neighboring African states. The very fact of the alliance between Washington and Pretoria shows clearly the falsity of all Washington's assurances of sympathy for the Africans.

It should be noted that the U.S. information and ideological campaign against independent Africa presupposes the creation of a favorable image for the citadel of racism, and the prevention of the intensification of Pretoria's international isolation. The USIA and other U.S. propaganda services work in close collaboration with the Republic of South Africa's Ministry of Information, and items describing "the Africans' prosperity and flowering under the racists' paternal care" are concocted on the basis of the principle the greater the lie, the more likely it is to be believed.

In the United States, the Republic of South Africa recists have found favorable soil for conducting their own propaganda. The so-called "South Africa Information Service" has a budget of \$600,000 and has 11 branches in the United States. The lies produced by the South African misinformers in the United States are punctiliously relayed by the U.S. propaganda centers, including the USIA, across the Atlantic to the African countries.

ANC, SACP OFFICIALS DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD271648 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Recorded passages in English with superimposed Zulu translation]

[Text] We now present a statement by Chairman of the South African Communist Party [SACP] Dr Yusuf Dadoo on cooperation between the ANC [African National Congress] and the SACP.

[Begin recording] The ANC and the SACP cooperate in order to forge unity among those who fight against apartheid. He said this struggle was so important that it was necessary to rally all into its fold. Unity is the most formidable weapon in the cities and in the countryside, both between workers and peasants. Unity is a powerful weapon in the hands of progressive forces. Dr Yusuf Dadoo said this unity finds expression in the cooperation between the ANC and the SACP. [end recording]

Also listen to what Mr Alfred Nzo, secretary general of the ANC, has to say:

[Begin recording] The SACP has over the years showed its determination and gallantry in the struggle against oppression. There is no one who can destroy the friendship and cooperation between the ANC and the SACP. It was no mistake that the enemy sought to persecute these two organizations. These two organizations in their cooperation are followed by the majority of the oppressed people in South Africa.

It is clear that the SACP is the organization of all the working people. It is known by all the members of the ANC that the communists care for all the national groups found in South Africa. Communists are known for their bravery and fitness. The SACP accepts the Freedom Charter as a guiding document. After the struggle is over, the people of South Africa will choose for themselves as to which road of development they will follow. The liberation movement regards the Freedom Charter as a document where the ANC and the SACP find expression. The Freedom Charter says the government of the country must represent all the people. There should be no discrimination based on racial grounds, the Freedom Charter says. There will always be cooperation between the ANC and the SACP. [end recording]

Listen further to what Father Mabhida, secretary general of the SACP has to say:

[Begin recording] With 60 years of service, the SACP is always where our people are locked in battle. We have been the forerunners in the struggle. The communists have been in the leadership of the workers' struggle. They are determined to press on the struggle for change. [end recording]

AAPSO COMMITTEE PROTESTS S. AFRICAN AGGRESSION

LD271242 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 27 TASS -- The Soviet public has been profoundly concerned and outraged to learn that South Africa has amassed its Armed Forces on the border with Mozambique, creating a threat of armed aggression against that country.

The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee issued a statement today describing this impudent action prepared by the regime of racism and apartheid as a crude encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent Mozambique, and as another attempt of international imperialism and reaction to prevent the newly-free, sovereign state from building a new life and marching along the road of progressive change.

The statement drew attention to the fact that the Pretoria regime would have not dared to wage undeclared war on, and organise sabotage and provocations against Mozambique, Angola and the other "frontline states" if it had not been supported by the forces of imperialism, in the first place the United States.

On behalf of the Soviet public, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee vigorously exposed imperialist intrigues in the south of Africa and condemned South African racists' provocations against Mozambique.

It said: "Reaffirming its solidarity with the struggle of the friendly Mozambican people, the Soviet public is demanding that South Africa should immediately cease all its aggressive maneuvers and actions endangering independent Mozambique."

SOVIET OFFICIALS RECEIVE MOZAMBIQUE MINISTER

Arkipov Holds Talk

PM251059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] I.V. Arkipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Mario da Graça Machungo, Mozambique minister of planning, on 18 November and had a talk with him.

I. Patricio, Mozambique ambassador to the USSR took part in the talk.

Baybakov, Machungo Meet

PM251053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting With Minister"]

[Text] On 17 November N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Mozambique Planning Minister Mario da Graca Machungo.

During the friendly conversation, they discussed questions of mutual interest.

BRIEFS

SOVIET OFFICIAL IN ETHIOPIA -- Comrade Gennadiy Zhuravlev, first deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, arrived in Addis Ababa this morning for a working visit to Ethiopia. Comrade Zhuravlev was welcomed by Comrade Wollie Chekol, minister of foreign trade, and other officials. [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Ammario 1900 GMT 26 Nov 82 EA]

SOVIET WEEK IN ETHIOPIA -- On the occasion of Soviet week in Ethiopia, an exhibition dedicated to Tajikistan has been organized in Addis Ababa. The exhibition depicted the horizons achieved by the Tajik people under Soviet sovereignty. Nasreddinov, the Tajik minister of local industry addressed the people who toured the exhibition. He noted that the Soviet week in Ethiopia will strengthen the existing friendly relations between the two countries. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Nov 82 GF]

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING -- A group of cottongrowers from Mozambique are currently training in the field of cotton cultivation in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Dzhizak Oblast in the Uzbek SSR. The Mozambique cottongrowers are training in techniques applied in the Uzbek SSR in cultivating cotton and in usage of agricultural machinery in cotton cultivation. Uzbek experts have been extending aid for many years to developing countries for developing their cotton cultivation industries and in setting up their state farms. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Nov 82 GF]

MOZAMBIQUE COTTONGROWERS DEPART -- A group of cottongrowers from Mozambique, who trained in the field of cotton cultivation in Uzbekistan, departed from Tashkent to Mozambique today. Before departing, the head of the said group expressed the view that their training in Uzbekistan will be very conducive toward developing cotton cultivation in Mozambique. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 23 Nov 82 GF]

REASONS GIVEN FOR REAGAN'S VISIT TO L. AMERICA

PY282224 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 27 Nov 82

[By Nikolay Morev]

[Text] U.S. mass media report several reasons why President Reagan decided to visit Latin America. However, all of them agree that this trip is badly needed in order to restore the U.S. prestige, weakened by U.S. interventionism in Central America and by the U.S. anti-Argentine position during the Malvinas conflict.

It was announced that President Reagan would visit Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica. Honduras was later included in the list.

A series of questions arise in connection with Ronald Reagan's upcoming visit, such as why the White House has chosen precisely those countries.

Brazil, a very important Latin American country, has been assigned an outstanding role in Washington's strategic military plans. The White House would like this country to be its potential ally in the struggle against Latin American progressive regimes. Washington is determined to use Brazil's military and political influence to the advantage of yankee imperialism. That is why the U.S. Government in no way wants to resign itself to Brazil's growing independence in the international arena and to its determination not to unconditionally and automatically uphold U.S. policies. Taking into account Brazil's political influence in the continent, Washington believes that this country's support could be decisive for neutralizing the negative consequences arising from the Malvinas conflict. In addition, bearing in mind Brazil's economic and financial problems, the White House is willing to improve relations with that country on the basis of assistance, but also with a view toward having this country cooperate actively in anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban efforts.

U.S. monopolies have long considered the Brazilian market as the most promising purchaser of U.S. goods and capital in the region.

As far as Colombia is concerned, the purpose of the trip is, in our opinion, to seek to engage Colombia's new conservative government in anti-Nicaraguan actions and to secure Colombian support for Reagan's Caribbean initiative -- an initiative aimed at strengthening the U.S. position in this subregion. Until recently, the White House had based its Central American and Caribbean strategy on Venezuela's unofficial cooperation. The Malvinas conflict has caused relations between Caracas and Washington to deteriorate. Taking into account that the Colombian position was close to that of the United States during the South Atlantic crisis, the White House expects this country to support the U.S. policy in Central America.

Reagan's visit to Costa Rica and Honduras is proof that the U.S. Government is determined to continue raising the tension in Central America in order to change the Nicaraguan regime and smash nationalistic movements in neighboring countries.

If the United States had been interested in normalizing the subregion's situation, Nicaraguan representatives would have also been invited to this meeting. However, Washington has not taken this step.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS

Coreport on Plan, Budget

PM241503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition pp 2-3

["Soviet of the Union Plan and Budget and Other Standing Commissions' Coreport on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983, Progress in the Fulfillment of the Plan in 1982, the USSR State Budget for 1983 and the Implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1981" delivered by Plan and Budget Commission Chairman G.I. Vashchenko at 23 November afternoon session of the Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The current session of the USSR Supreme Soviet has met to discuss the plan and budget for 1983 at a time when the Soviet people have been convincingly demonstrating their monolithic unity with the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

In response to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers address to the Communist party and the Soviet people our country's working people are expressing through their selfless labor their firm determination to implement the major economic, social and cultural development tasks set by the 24th CPSU Congress.

Soviet people wholly and fully approve the continuity of the party's course confirmed by the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum. The unity of the party and people is being manifested in a tremendously forceful manner at this time in the scale of socialist competition and the shock labor vigil for a fitting welcome to a noteworthy date in our country's life -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Yesterday's CPSU Central Committee plenum examined and basically approved the plan and budget for 1983. The speech delivered by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum provided an in-depth analysis of the present state of the economy and mapped out ways to solve the most important problems relating to the development of the national economy. The provisions and tasks advanced at the plenum convincingly testify yet again to the party's wisdom and great responsibility for the fate of our country and are inspiring all Soviet people to new labor accomplishments. This is also evidenced by the preliminary results of the fulfillment of the plan for 1982.

This year national income used for consumption and accumulation will have increased by R9 billion in comparison with 1981, industrial output by R20 billion, and agricultural output by R3.6 billion. Social production efficiency has improved.

Production targets are being successfully fulfilled by most sectors of the fuel and energy complex, machine building and the light and food industry.

Despite unfavorable weather conditions, the working people of all the union republics have achieved an increase in production of agricultural produce. More grain crops, flax, sunflower seed, sugar beet, potatoes, fruits, vegetables and other agricultural produce have been purchased than last year. A number of oblasts in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan have fulfilled the state plans for grain crop purchases. The successes of the working people of the RSFSR's Nonchernozem Zone, who have grown a good grain crop harvest, are particularly gratifying. Harvesting and procurement of raw cotton is nearing completion.

Certain results have been achieved in capital construction. Capital investments in excess of R140 billion are being channeled into the development of the national economy in 1982. The country's fixed capital will have increased 6 percent and will total in excess of R1.9 trillion -- including production capital totaling R1.3 trillion -- at the beginning of 1983.

Measures to further improve the people's living standard are continuing to be implemented. The average monthly money wages of workers and employees will have increased 2.6 percent in the current year, and kolkhoz members' earnings 4 percent. Per capita payments and benefits from public consumption funds will have increased by an average of almost R20. New schools and preschool establishments have been built and the network of public health, cultural, trade and consumer service establishments will have been expanded. A total of 213 million square meters of housing space will have been commissioned in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. A great deal of work is being done in municipal construction. Other social measures mapped out by the 26th party congress are being implemented.

Comrades! On the instructions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the chambers' plan and budget and other standing commissions carried out a preliminary examination of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1983 submitted by the government for ratification by this session. The commissions consider that the main plan targets and national economic proportions on the whole correspond to the 26th CPSU Congress' instructions. The plan envisages an acceleration of economic development rates, and its social orientation and its aim of raising production efficiency are intensified.

The country's national income will increase 3.3 percent in 1983. The volume of industrial output will increase 3.2 percent, including a 3.1 percent increase for group "A" output and a 3.5 percent increase for group "B."

Higher rates have been mapped out for such important sectors determining technical progress as machine building and the gas industry. The sectors of the agroindustrial complex will be developed in accordance with the USSR Food Program. The increase in gross agricultural output will total 10.5 percent.

A detailed description of the plan targets is provided in comrade N.I. Baybakov's report and the commissions' conclusions, which deputies have at their disposal.

The standing commissions' detailed analysis of the corresponding sectors of the 1983 plan and analysis of the progress of the fulfillment of the 1982 targets show that in most sectors of the national economy there are major reserves whose utilization will make it possible to ensure the successful fulfillment of the annual plan targets.

Here the key problem on which deputies focused the attention of USSR ministries and departments remains that of improving efficiency in the utilization of the country's created economic potential, and primarily that of improving the utilization of existing production capital, starting up newly commissioned capacities fully and promptly, accelerating the transition to intensive methods of running the economy and adopting corresponding measures to improve the system for the development, assimilation and introduction into production of scientific achievements and new highly productive equipment. Radical measures must also be implemented to considerably improve the provision of material and technical supplies for all sectors of the national economy. Work to ensure all possible savings of raw material, fuel, energy and other material resources and their rational utilization must be carried out even more persistently.

As the commissions' conclusions note, the rate of growth of social production and national income continues to be seriously affected by the lag in development and incomplete utilization of opportunities and reserves in sectors of the fuel and energy complex, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical and petrochemical industry, individual sectors of machine building, transport and capital construction.

Particular significance is currently being assumed by the implementation of programs for intersector production complexes, primarily the fuel and energy complex. A great deal has been done in recent years to increase extraction of all types of fuel and generation of electricity. The increase in electricity output in 1983 will total 3.3 percent, with provision being made for obtaining two-thirds of the increase from nuclear and hydroelectric power stations, which do not require additional organic fuel.

At the same time it was noted during examination of the plan that the situation as regards electricity supplies to the national economy this year has been tight, and to prevent this happening in 1983 the USSR Gosplan, USSR Gosnab, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and other ministries in the fuel and energy complex must, when fulfilling the plan, make use of all opportunities for improving the reliability of electricity supplies particularly in regions of Siberia, the Far East, Kazakhstan and Central Asia, and satisfying more fully production requirements and domestic needs for heat and electricity.

The accelerated development of the gas industry is of fundamental significance for improving the provision of fuel supplies for the national economy. The relevant ministries and departments responsible for this should ensure the unconditional fulfillment in full of the targets set for 1983 for building up the capacity of the gas industry and increasing gas extraction.

The USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises must adopt measures to commission main gas pipelines and other gas industry projects in full accordance with the plan, and the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry must ensure improvements in the utilization of existing gas pipelines and compressor stations. The USSR Gosplan must also devote more attention to questions relating to the efficiency of the gas industry's work.

The commissions have repeatedly noted the need to eliminate serious shortcomings in the development and production activity of ferrous metallurgy, but nevertheless the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy has not adopted sufficient measures to implement these recommendations, especially in terms of the production of efficient types of rolled metal. As before, the national economy's requirements for rolled and low-alloy steel, heat-hardened rolled metal and other efficient types of metal product are not being fully met. In terms of production of output the ministry is not reaching the levels envisaged by the plan targets.

Nor is the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy fulfilling the plan for the production of individual types of nonferrous metal.

In view of the difficulties which have arisen in meeting the national economy's metal requirements the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy (Minister Comrade Kazanets) and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy (Minister Comrade Lomako) must seriously restructure the sector's work in order to maximally increase production of efficient types of metal products and reduce equipment idleness and metal losses in the course of the implementation of the 1983 plan.

The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must also formulate and implement measures aimed at ensuring the accelerated development of coal tar chemical production and reducing proportional expenditure of coke in blast furnaces and other processes.

The USSR Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum is a model of the targeted comprehensive approach to the solution of major national economic problems.

In their work the standing commissions devoted a great deal of attention to examining the plan for the development of the sectors of the agricultural complex and the production of foodstuffs and noted that the plan targets for 1983 have been set in accordance with the USSR Food Program and are aimed at implementing the party course of improving the efficiency of the work of all sectors in the agroindustrial complex. Provision is made for reliable material, technical and financial backup for these sectors. Capital investment totaling approximately R47 billion are being channeled into their development. There will be accelerated construction of vegetable and fruit stores, fodder production facilities and housing, cultural and consumer service projects in the countryside.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are to implement a broad range of measures to implement the USSR Food Program with a view to achieving a considerable increase in production of agricultural products and improvement in the provision of food products for the population in the plan year.

The commission's conclusions describe and note certain shortcomings in the development of machine building -- a sector called upon to provide the national economy with progressive highly productive equipment, machines, instruments and mechanization and automation facilities.

A great deal of attention in 1983 will be devoted to expanding production of nuclear power station equipment and oilfield and chemical equipment. Preferential development is planned for the production of agricultural machinery, machinery for stockraising and fodder production and other equipment for sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

It is planned to start production of a total of around 4,000 new types of machinery, equipment, instruments and materials and to take over 2,000 obsolete types of equipment out production.

However the rate of retooling of national economic sectors, and also of machine building itself, is still inadequate. Many sectors' requirements for progressive highly productive machinery, equipment and instruments are not being fully met. The commissions' recommendations on building up production of mounted and trailer equipment for K-700 and T-150 tractors, fertilizer application machines, machinery and equipment necessary for the complete mechanization of load-handling, loading and unloading and warehousing operations and other equipment are being implemented only slowly. Extremely few orchard and horticultural tools and implements necessary for the development of personal plots are being produced.

Machine building ministries should focus attention on accelerating the retooling of production and pursue a policy aimed at developing most speedily and introducing everywhere essentially new equipment making it possible to make extensive use of highly productive energy-and material-saving technology.

In examining questions relating to the development of the country's transport system the standing commissions noted that to date there has been no radical turnabout in improving the work of railroad transport, despite the fact that considerable resources are being allocated for strengthening it.

The operational activity of the railroads remains unsatisfactory, and the fulfillment of the main technical and economic indicators is not being ensured.

Disruptions in the work of railroad transport are leading to serious difficulties in many sectors of the national economy since the prompt shipment of such highly important freight as coal, oil, petroleum products, timber, mineral fertilizers, ores and ferrous metals, construction materials and other freight is not being ensured.

To fulfill the shipment plan mapped out for 1983 the Ministry of Railways (Minister Comrade Pavlavskiy) must adopt resolute measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted by the commissions in the provision of transport services for the national economy and ensure the strengthening of labor and operating discipline in all components of the transport process.

At the same time ministries, departments and union republic councils of ministers must increase enterprise and organization leaders' personal responsibility for observing the prescribed deadlines and rules for loading and unloading freightcars and improving their utilization and state of repair.

It is also necessary to ensure the elimination of shortcomings and improvements in the work of motor vehicle and pipeline transport and the sea and river fleet.

The commissions attentively examined questions relating to capital construction and the development of the construction materials industry. The overall limit [obshchiy limit] for capital investments in the national economy, as Comrade N.K. Baybakov's report has already noted, will total R144.8 billion. An extensive program for the construction of production projects and also housing and public health, education and cultural establishments will be implemented, particularly in rural areas. The 1981 plan envisages accelerating the commissioning of production capacities by concentrating allocated resources on construction sites and projects scheduled for completion and of the greatest importance and making fuller use of opportunities for the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises.

The measures to reduce the amount of uncompleted construction adopted in recent years have yielded definite positive results. But on the whole the great and responsible tasks which capital construction has been set for improving the efficiency and quality of work are being resolved only slowly. Ministries are still not being active enough in implementing the policy of retooling and modernizing existing enterprises and are continuing to fragment capital investment and material and technical resources, failing to fulfill plans for the commissioning of production capacities and projects and doing poor work in the field of improving the organization of construction work. The USSR Ministry of Construction (Minister Comrade Karaveyev), USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction (Minister Comrade Tokarev) and USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises (Minister Comrade Goldin) have been consistently reducing levels of contract work in recent years although their production base has been considerably expanded and strengthened.

Serious difficulties in implementing the 11th 5-Year Plan targets in many sectors of material production are arising in connection with the undercommissioning of capacities in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical and petrochemical industry, the electricity industry, heavy and power machine building, the construction materials industry and sectors producing consumer goods. Targets for the construction of housing and public health and education facilities are not being fulfilled from one year to the next in many republics.

In accordance with the plan USSR ministries and departments must ensure that capital investments are concentrated on the most important projects scheduled for completion and carry-over projects and reduce the amount of uncompleted construction, particularly in the chemical and petrochemical industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the pulp and paper industry and the construction industry.

It is also necessary to make more efficient use of capital investments allocated for the construction of projects in the agroindustrial complex and concentrate efforts on reducing the time taken to build production and nonproduction projects and considerably improving the organization of construction work.

The plan for 1981 provides for a further buildup in production of consumer goods, an expansion of the range and improvements in their quality, which will make it possible to meet the population's demand more fully. It is planned to increase light industry output by 2.7 percent and production of cultural and everyday goods and domestic appliances by 8 percent.

With a view to saving energy resources, great significance is attached to the elaboration and introduction into production of new household equipment with lower electricity consumption. At present industry still produces many instruments used by the population in domestic life which are of a low technical standard, have design shortcomings and consume a large quantity of electricity. And certain types of household equipment are only one-half or one-third as good as the best models in terms of being economical. Purely as a result of the fact that 56 million of the population's 70 million refrigerators were manufactured using low efficiency thermal insulation material, there is an annual overexpenditure of 12 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, which is equivalent to the annual electricity output from the Volga Lenin GES. Machine building ministries must step up their attention toward resolving these questions.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers should continue work to seek potential for increasing the output of high-quality consumer goods which are in demand among the population by means of further increasing labor productivity and improving the utilization of production capacities, raw materials and other materials. Still more attention must be devoted to these questions by soviets of people's deputies too. Measures must also be adopted to ensure strict fulfillment of targets for the output of consumer goods for each ruble of the wages fund, which have been set for the first time in the plan for 1983.

The commissions devoted considerable attention to questions of the further development of education and health care, trade and consumer services to the population, culture and art and noted a number of substantial shortcomings in these sectors' work. USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to eliminate existing shortcomings in the matter of the fuller satisfaction of the Soviet people's growing material and spiritual requirements.

Great attention was also devoted to questions of environmental conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources. A range of measures will be implemented in 1982 making it possible to reduce the discharge of polluted effluent, reduce the quantity of harmful substances discharged into the atmosphere, carry out additional work in establishing forest zones and recultivating derelict land and increase the extraction of a number of useful minerals during mining and processing. State capital investments for nature conservation measures will total R1.9 billion.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must considerably improve the utilization of land areas, water, forests and mineral resources, ensuring unconditional fulfillment of the targets set in the sphere of environmental conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources.

Comrade Deputies! The plan and budget and other standing commissions examined the indicators of the USSR State Budget for 1983 and the report on the implementation of the budget in 1981.

A detailed characterization of the budget indicators was given in Comrade V.F. Garbuzov's report and the conclusions of the commissions.

The commissions note that the budget is fully in accordance with targets in the plan for economic and social development for the coming year and reflects the party's consistent course of steadily improving the people's well-being.

The budget income laid down is of the order of R354 billion.

The budget expenditure provided for amounts to R353.8 billion, and is channeled into the financing of sectors of the national economy, the implementation of sociocultural measures and the strengthening of the country's defense capability.

The conclusions of the standing commissions draw the attention of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to the need to step up economic work and ensure the efficient, rational expenditure of material and financial resources and the full mobilization of internal economic reserves and potential with a view to increasing accumulations and state income as much as possible.

Comrades! As a result of their preliminary examination of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1983, the plan and budget and other standing commissions elaborated appropriate recommendations, which were reflected in their conclusions on the plan and budget. At the same time the commissions on the plan and budget. At the same time the commissions found additional reserves and consider it necessary to make the following amendments to the plan and budget submitted by the USSR Government for examination by the present session: It is proposed to increase the plan for the production and sale of consumer goods in 1983 by R179.3 million at retail prices and to increase budget income by R135.2 million.

Taking account of petitions from the union republic councils of ministers, a proposal is submitted to increase expenditure in the union republics' budgets by R135.2 million and to channel these resources into the implementation of sociocultural measures, including: for providing treatment and preventive institutions in rural localities with medical equipment -- R45.0 million; for the acquisition of stock and equipment and for capital repairs to the buildings of general educational schools in rural localities -- R50.2 million; for the acquisition of stock and equipment and capital repairs to the building of rural cultural enlightenment institutions -- R40.0 million.

The plan and budget and other commissions of the Soviet of the Union submit a proposal to approve the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 taking account of the commission's amendments.

It is also proposed to approve the USSR State Budget for 1983, taking account of the commissions' amendments, with income at a sum of R354,104,241,000 and expenditure at R353,905,041,000 and with an excess of income over expenditure of R201,200,000.

The commissions submit a proposal to approve the report on the implementation of the USSR State Budget in 1981 with income at a sum of R320,635,240,000 and expenditure at R309,793,736,000 and an excess of income over expenditure of R10,841,504,000.

USSR ministries, USSR state committees and departments and union republic councils of ministers have major organizational work ahead of them to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plan and budget targets for 1983 by every enterprise, association organization.

Comrade Deputies! Our country is entering the third year of the 5-year plan in an atmosphere of great labor enthusiasm. The nationwide patriotic movement to increase production efficiency and improve work quality and the party's great organizing force are the true guarantee that the 1983 plan targets will be successfully fulfilled and the Soviet people will take a major new step along the path of implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. (applause)

Law on Economic Plan for 1983

PM261555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] USSR law on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983.

The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

Article 1. To approve the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers taking account of the amendments of the plan and budget commissions; industry commissions; transport and communications commissions; construction and construction materials industry commissions; agriculture commissions; science and technology commissions; consumer goods and trade commissions; housing, municipal economy and consumer services commission; health and social security commissions; public education and culture commissions; commissions on maternity, child development and the work and life of women; youth affairs commissions; and conservation and utilization of natural resources commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities.

Article 2. To set the following growth rates for 1983 for the main indicators of the USSR's economic and social development:

	Increase as Percentage of 1982
National income used for consumption and accumulation	3.3
Industrial output -- overall	3.2
Including:	
Production of means of production	3.1
Production of consumer goods	3.5
State capital investments	4.4
Freight turnover -- all types of transport	3.6
Number of workers and employees in the national economy	0.4
Labor productivity:	
In industry	2.9
In construction	3.5
In railroad transport	2.1
Profit from industrial activity	7
Real income per capita	3
Wages fund in the national economy	2.4
Social consumption funds per capita	4
Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade	5.4
Volume of sales of consumer services to the population	6.8

Number of children in preschool institutions maintained from the state budget	3.9
Number of students in extended-day school groups	4.9
Output of qualified workers from vocational and technical educational institutions	1.5
Number of hospital beds	1.6

To build housing with a total area of 106.6 million square meters from all sources of financing in 1983.

Article 3. The USSR Council of Ministers, in the course of the implementation of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums, is to implement measures to ensure the maximum utilization of all internal reserves available in sectors of the national economy and to promote the intensification and increase the efficiency of social production on the basis of the accelerated introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology, the toughening up of the thrift policy, the development of socialist competition and the strengthening of state, plan and labor discipline in all components of the national economy, and where necessary to make amendments to plan targets.

Article 4. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to examine the proposals and observations set forth in the conclusion of the plan and budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983, as well as proposals and observations voiced by deputies at the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, and to adopt appropriate decisions on that basis.

[Signed] V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium;
T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin, 24 November 1982.

Law on 1983 State Budget

PM241427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] USSR law on the USSR State Budget for 1983. The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

Article 1. To approve the USSR state budget for 1983 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers taking account of the amendments made by the plan and budget commissions; industry commissions; transport and communications commissions; construction and construction materials industry commissions; agriculture commissions; science and technology commissions; consumer goods and trade commissions; housing, municipal economy and consumer services commissions; health and social security commissions; public education and culture commissions; commissions on maternity, child development and the work and life of women, youth affairs commissions; and conservation and utilization of natural resources commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, with income of R354,104,241,000, expenditures of R353,905,041,000 and an excess of income over expenditure of R201,200,000.

Article 2. To establish in the USSR State Budget for 1983 income from state and cooperative enterprises and organizations -- turnover tax, payment for production capital, fixed payments, free residue of profits, deductions from profits, income tax and other income from the socialist economy -- at a total sum of R324,922,680,000.

Article 3. To establish in the USSR State Budget for 1983 expenditure for financing the national economy -- the further development of heavy industry, the construction industry, light and food industry, agriculture, transport, housing and municipal services and other sectors of the national economy -- at a total sum of R198,255,961,000.

Article 4. To establish in the USSR State Budget for 1983 appropriations for socio-cultural measures -- general educational schools, vocational and technical, secondary specialized and higher educational institutions, scientific research establishments, libraries, clubs, theaters, the press, television, radio broadcasting and other enlightenment and cultural measures; hospitals, kindergartens, sanatoriums and other health care and physical culture institutions, pensions and allowances -- at a total sum of R114,205,560,000, including a sum of R43,538,650,000 for the state social insurance budget.

Article 5. To establish in the USSR State Budget for 1983 appropriations for the country's defense at a sum of R17,054,000,000.

Article 6. To establish in the USSR State Budget for 1983 appropriations for maintaining the organs of state power, organs of state administration, courts and prosecutor's offices at a sum of R2,764,085,000.

Article 7. To establish the union budget for 1983 with income at a sum of R215,618,212,000 and expenditure at a sum of R215,417,012,000, with an excess of income over expenditure of R201,200,000.

Article 8. To establish the state budgets of union republics for 1983 with income and expenditure at a sum of R138,488,029,000, including, according to union republics:

RSFSR	74,318,585	(thousand rubles)
Ukrainian SSR	24,102,313	
Belorussian SSR	5,736,689	
Uzbek SSR	6,551,300	
Kazakh SSR	9,351,120	
Georgian SSR	2,387,321	
Azerbaijan SSR	2,428,318	
Lithuanian SSR	2,703,632	
Moldavian SSR	1,952,473	
Latvian SSR	1,861,584	
Kirghiz SSR	1,647,270	
Tajik SSR	1,369,653	
Armenian SSR	1,624,872	
Turkmen SSR	1,193,437	
Estonian SSR	1,259,462	

Article 9. To approve for 1983 deductions from unionwide state taxes and income for the state budgets of union republics on the following scale:

A) From revenue from turnover tax: RSFSR -- 41.5 percent, Ukrainian SSR -- 55.3 percent, Belorussian SSR -- 43.2 percent, Uzbek SSR -- 92.3 percent, Kazakh SSR -- 90 percent, Georgian SSR -- 48.5 percent, Azerbaijan SSR -- 44.9 percent, Lithuanian SSR -- 80.6 percent, Moldavian SSR -- 49.4 percent, Latvian SSR -- 41.8 percent, Kirghiz SSR -- 99 percent, Tajik SSR -- 67 percent, Armenian SSR -- 42.5 percent, Turkmen SSR -- 100 percent, Estonian SSR -- 60.7 percent;

B) From state international lottery loans -- 50 percent;

C) From income tax from the population: Uzbek SSR, Kazakh SSR and Turkmen SSR -- 100 percent.

Article 10. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to examine the proposals and observations set forth in the findings of the plan and budget commissions and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities on the USSR State Budget for 1983, and also the proposals and observations voiced by deputies at the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, and to adopt appropriate decisions.

[Signed] V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin, 24 November 1982.

1982 Plan Fulfillment

PM261607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet resolution on progress in fulfilling the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1982.

The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

1. To take note of the USSR Council of Ministers report on progress in fulfilling the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1982.

2. To note that the USSR Council of Ministers is adopting the necessary measures for the fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1982.

3. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to examine the proposals and observations of the plan and budget commissions and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities as well as the proposals and observations voiced by deputies at the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers on questions of progress in fulfilling the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1982 and, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums, to implement measures aimed at the successful fulfillment of plan targets for the current year and for 1983.

[Signed] V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin, 24 November 1982.

24 Nov Proceedings

PM261623 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition pp 1, 3

[Unattributed "Information Report on USSR Supreme Soviet Sitzings"]

[Text] On 24 November 1982 the 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continued its work in the Kremlin.

At 1000 hours the second sitting of the Soviet of the Union was held in the sessions hall of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers under the chairmanship of A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

The session continued the discussion of the reports on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 and the course of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1982, the USSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1981.

The following deputies spoke in the debates: V.I. Konotop (Balashikhinskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow Oblast); V.R. Parshina (Volkhovskiy Electoral Okrug, Leningrad Oblast); A.S. Barkauska (Panevezhskiy Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR); A.Ya. Maïlov (Kirovabadskiy Electoral Okrug, Azerbaijan SSR); M.S. Shkabardnya (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Perm Oblast); G.N. Kurtanidze (Tbiliskiy-Pervomayskiy Electoral Okrug, Georgian SSR); F.V. Popov (Tsentralnyy Electoral Okrug, Kemerovo Oblast); N.S. Priyetzhev (Sasovskiy Electoral Okrug, Ryazan Oblast); B. Yazkuliyeu (Tashauzskiy Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR); G.S. Sadretidnova (Buinskiy Electoral Okrug, Tatar ASSR); A. Duysheyev (Narynskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirghiz SSR); B.Ye. Sarkosov (Sevanskiy Electoral Okrug, Armenian SSR); E.V. Vakht (Tallinskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR); K. Makhkamov (Dushanbinskiy Electoral Okrug, Tajik SSR).

With this the Soviet of the Union concluded its debates on the second and third items on the session's agenda.

At 1000 hours the second sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Great Kremlin Palace under the chairmanship of V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

It continued the discussion of the reports on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983, the course of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1982, the USSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1981.

The following deputies spoke in the debates: U. Umarov (Tashkentskiy-Chilanzarskiy Electoral Okrug, Uzbek SSR); N.F. Tatarchuk (Sayanogorskiy Electoral Okrug, Khakass Autonomous Oblast); Kh. Abdulloyev (Dushanbinskiy-Zheleznodorozhnyy Electoral Okrug, Tajik SSR); A.A. Ferensas (Kaunasskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR); A.T. Kunyayev (Ardatovskiy Electoral Okrug, Mordovian ASSR); S.V. Burenkov (Aginskiy-Buryatskiy Electoral Okrug, Aga Buryat Autonomous Okrug); A. Charyyev (Kaakhkinskiy Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR); K.T. Taranov (Adyge-Khabl'skiy electoral Okrug, Karachayevo-Cherkess Autonomous Oblast); O.P. Kuul (Kekhrasskiy Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR); Sh.R. Audurashitov (Duvanskiy Electoral Okrug, Bashkir ASSR); I.I. Senkin (Sortavalskiy Electoral Okrug, Karelian ASSR); L.A. Andreyava (Zheleznodorozhnyy Electoral Okrug, Chuvash ASSR); V.P. Mukhin (Zarechnyy Electoral Okrug, Mari ASSR); V.V. Rudakov (Mirninskiy Electoral Okrug, Yakutsk ASSR); and V. R. Papunidze (Khelvachurskiy Electoral Okrug, Adzhar ASSR).

With this the Soviet of Nationalities completed the discussion of the reports on the second and third items on the session's agenda.

At 1600 hours the second joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Great Kremlin Palace under the chairmanship of A. P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

The deputies and guests rose to honor the memory of M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who died suddenly.

Deputy N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, delivered a concluding speech on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 and the course of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1982.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983, taking into consideration the amendments by the plan and budget commissions and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities and a resolution on the course of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1982.

V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, delivered a concluding speech on the USSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1981.

The USSR Supreme Soviet approved the USSR State Budget for 1983 taking into consideration the amendments of the plan and budget and other standing commissions of the chambers and also adopted a resolution approving the report on the implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1981.

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution on the appointment of G.A. Aliyev as first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Then the USSR Supreme Soviet embarked on an examination of the next question on the session's agenda -- the draft USSR law on the USSR state border. Deputy V.V. Fedorchuk, chairman of the USSR KGB, delivered a report on this question.

A coreport by the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities legislative proposals commissions on the draft USSR law on the USSR state border was also heard. The coreport was delivered by I.M. Yarkovoy, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Legislative Proposals Commission.

Taking part in the ensuing debate were: G.M. Korniyenko (Chirchikskiy Electoral Okrug, Tashkent Oblast); V.M. Mishin (Barguzinskiy Electoral Okrug, Buryat ASSR); A.V. Khachatryan (Yerevanskiy-Ordzhonikidzevskiy Electoral Okrug, Armenian SSR) and Ye. Ye. Sokolov (Kobrinskiy Electoral District, Belorussian SSR).

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the USSR Law on the USSR State Border and a resolution on its validation.

The USSR Supreme Soviet heard a report by V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees submitted for the USSR Supreme Soviet's ratification and adopted corresponding laws and resolutions.

In line with a proposal submitted by Comrade I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet elected Deputy Y.N. Menteshashvili secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

With this the 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, completed its work.

Yarkovyy Coreport on Borders

PM261551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Coreport of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' Legislative Proposals Commissions delivered at 24 November afternoon joint session of the Supreme Soviet chambers by Deputy I.M. Yarkovyy, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Legislative Proposals Commission: "On the Draft Law of the USSR on the USSR State Border"]

[Text] Comrade Deputies!

The Soviet people are working selflessly on the fulfillment of the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the socialist pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and the important questions of state life which the present Supreme Soviet session is discussing attest convincingly that the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are being fruitfully and purposefully implemented.

The successful advance of the developed socialist society along the path toward communism is ensured by the scientifically substantiated policy of our Communist Party and by the wise leadership of the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state are doing everything necessary to preserve and strengthen peace. The international activity of the party and state is firmly based on the historical advantages of socialism and reflects the party's very rich experience and its collective wisdom. The preservation of peace among the peoples has been and remains a prime concern of the USSR in the world arena and the Soviet state's main foreign policy goal.

The Peace Program for the Eighties elaborated under the beneficial influence of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the new Soviet peace initiatives are aimed at preserving and deepening detente, curbing the arms race and strengthening peace.

As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stressed, we will always be devoted to the cause of the struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension. The party and state will multiply their efforts in the struggle for the peoples' security and strengthen cooperation with all the planet's peace-loving forces.

The party's strategic line in foreign policy is manifested in all aspects of the Soviet state's activity, including Soviet legislation.

The peace-loving foreign policy course consistently steered by the Communist Party and the Soviet state are also reflected in the draft law on the USSR state border submitted for your examination.

The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities Legislative Proposals Commissions, on instructions from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have examined the draft law on the USSR state border submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers to the USSR Supreme Soviet. The preparation of this draft law is a component of the work on harmonizing existing legislation with the Constitution and on publishing the USSR legal code.

The commissions note that the draft law accords with the USSR Constitution under which the definition and protection of the state borders and territory of the USSR comes within the jurisdiction of the USSR.

The draft law is based on the Constitution's provisions on the principles of the Soviet state's foreign policy and the defense of the socialist fatherland.

The draft law proceeds from Lenin's propositions on organizing the protection of the Soviet state's borders and from the principle of the inviolability of borders enshrined in Lenin's decree establishing border protection. The propositions on the socialist state's borders and on the political, economic and military significance of their protection elaborated by V.I. Lenin retain their topicality to this day.

The draft law on the state border has been compiled with a consideration for the conditions of the present stage of development of the Soviet socialist state and the level of cooperation achieved between the USSR and other countries.

It reflects the prevailing practice of the application of existing legislation on the state border and takes account of the provisions of the USSR's international treaties.

The Legislative Proposals Commissions consider it expedient and timely to pass the law which precisely regulates all the basic questions connected with the USSR state border and its protection.

The draft law is based on the fundamental principles of protecting the USSR state border: The inviolability of borders, the resolute suppression of any attempts to violate it; and the protection of the USSR state border -- a very important inalienable part of the defense of the socialist fatherland.

The draft law formulates general provisions regarding the state border, defines its regimen, the Border Guard regimen, and the regimen at points of entry across the USSR state border. It regulates precisely the basic duties and rights of the border troops and Air Defense Forces in protecting the border. It reflects the role of the USSR Armed Forces in defending the country's interests on the state border. It stipulates the duties of the state organs, public organizations, officials and citizens connected with guaranteeing protection for the USSR state border. As a whole, the law is directed toward ensuring the reliability of the protection of the Soviet Union's border. It will serve the further improvement of the activity of the border troops and state organs whose duties include protecting the border and maintaining proper order on it. It reflects the USSR's unswerving aspiration to constantly maintain normal good-neighborly relations on the borders with other countries on a reciprocal basis.

Comrade Deputies!

The draft law on the state border has been elaborated in accordance with the democratic procedure which has taken shape in our country in preparing draft laws. USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, the union republic supreme soviet presidiums and interested ministries, state committees and departments, and scientific institutions took part in its preliminary examination. The draft law has been examined by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The legislative proposals commissions approve the draft law on the USSR state border submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers.

At the same time the commissions have deemed it expedient to take account of a number of comments and proposals which have come in and in this connection have made certain changes and amendments to the draft.

In particular, article 2 of the draft law has been made to include a clause to the effect that the USSR Council of Ministers, within the scope of its powers, takes steps to insure the protection of the USSR state border. This addendum stems from the Constitution and the law "On the USSR Council of Ministers." With a view to stepping up the safeguarding of cultural treasures and preventing their illegal export, the commissions have added to article 11 of the draft law a clause on the control of the export of cultural treasures from the USSR.

Clarifications and addenda have also been introduced to several other articles of the draft.

All these addenda and clarifications are set out in the commissions' findings on the draft law on the USSR state border, which you have, and are fully reflected in the draft which has been distributed to you.

It is suggested that the law on the USSR state border be validated as of 1 March 1983. This time is needed for the relevant state organs to carry out the necessary measures to ensure the new law's correct application.

The law on the USSR state border is of great significance for further stepping up the border's protection. It will serve the development of the principles of reciprocity and good-neighborliness in relations between the USSR and adjacent states and the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries in the joint protection of state borders.

The passing of the new law will undoubtedly help to enhance Soviet people's political vigilance, to improve the military patriotic education of the population, particularly of youth, and to develop the Soviet public's activeness in protecting the state border.

Comrade Deputies!

The discussion and adoption of the law on the state border are taking place on the eve of a glorious jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- in an atmosphere of widespread political and labor enthusiasm aimed at implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums. The new law will be further evidence of the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state to create the necessary conditions for the Soviet people's peaceful labor and our country's successful advance along the path toward communism.

The Legislative Proposals Commissions move that the law on the USSR state border with the addenda and clarifications they have introduced and the USSR Supreme Soviet draft resolution on validating this law into force be confirmed. (applause)

Garbuzov's Concluding Address

PM261427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition pp 3,7

["Concluding Address" delivered by USSR Finance Minister V.F. Garbuzov at the 24 November afternoon joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities have comprehensively examined and unanimously approved the USSR State Budget for 1983 -- the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The materials of the plan and budget commissions and other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers and the deputies' speeches have stressed that the new budget is in full accord with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the party's strategic line of further enhancing the peoples' living standards and strengthening the country's economic and defense might. Deputies have noted that the financial resources envisaged in the budget ensure the implementation of all the socioeconomic tasks outlined for 1983.

The plan and budget commissions and other standing commissions have submitted proposals to increase budget revenue by R135.2 million including R92.1 million from turnover tax and R43.1 million from payments from the profits of state enterprises and economic organizations. In the light of applications by union republic councils of ministers, it is proposed that these supplementary resources be channelled as follows: R45 million to provide rural preventive medical institutions with medical equipment; R50.2 million to the acquisition of furnishings and equipment for, and to the capital repair of, rural general educational schools; and R40 million to the acquisition of furnishings and equipment for, and the capital repair of, rural cultural and enlightenment establishments.

I am instructed to report that the USSR Council of Ministers deems it expedient to adopt the proposed amendments to certain items of income and expenditure in the 1983 USSR State Budget. The USSR Ministry of Finance will examine thoroughly all the suggestions voiced by deputies during the discussion of the budget at the present USSR Supreme Soviet session and will report to the USSR Council of Ministers on the results. Deputies will be promptly informed of the measures adopted.

Comrade Deputies! The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum placed before the party and all the Soviet people a clear program of practical actions for the implementation of the very important tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress -- to step up the intensification of social production and to increase national economic efficiency. Attention has been drawn to the need to make the maximum use of the available potential to improve economic activity, to accelerate scientific and technical progress, and labor productivity growth and to expend material, manpower and financial resources economically at all levels of the national economy.

The Central Committee plenum made it incumbent upon party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and ministries and departments to take the requisite steps for the successful completion of the tasks of the current year and for the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the plan for 1983. Great significance is attached to strengthening state, labor and executive discipline in every area of production and in all spheres of management; to increasing the degree of organization and businesslike efficiency in work; and to the widespread launching of socialist competition.

Our country is in the midst of a great political and labor upsurge. The Soviet people, closely united around their own dear party and its Leninist Central Committee, are directing their creative energy into greeting the USSR's glorious 60th anniversary fittingly with shock work and labor victories. Soviet people's inspired labor and the party's great organizing strength are sure guarantees that the 1983 plan and budget will be successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled and that our motherland will take a new step along the path of communist creation. (applause)

LATE REPORT: MINISTER OF RAILWAYS REPLACED

LD291518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Ivan Grigoriyevich Pavlovskiy from his duties as USSR minister of railways in connection with his transfer to other work. The Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Nikolay Semenovich Konarev as minister of railways.

ZHOLKVER: FOREIGN POLICY DIRECTIONS UNCHANGED

LD262328 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] The political highlights of this week in Moscow were a full scale meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and a session of the Soviet parliament. Examined at the two forums were major issues of the Soviet Union's home policy. Also, major directions of its foreign policy were reaffirmed there. Now a comment by Aleksandr Zholkver:

It is significant that the Western countries which try to ascribe to this country all kinds of malicious intentions and picture it as an aggressor threatening the security of other states, have lately been bothered so much over possible changes in the Soviet Union. Now Western politicians and observers can apparently calm down. As was reaffirmed at the Moscow top-level meetings, the foreign policy of the Soviet Union will remain, after the death of Leonid Brezhnev, unchanged; that is, to be guided as before by the decisions of the Communist Party congresses. As General Secretary Yuriy Andropov pointed out, this country's invariable aims will be the maintenance of a lasting peace and the defense of the right of nations to independence and social progress.

The Soviet Union confirms by its deeds that it has been persistently working towards these goals. One may recall at this point the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms. The Soviet Union, besides, initiated several resolutions at the United Nations documents, aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war, call for various disarmament measures ranging from a stop to nuclear arms tests to a freeze on nuclear arsenals.

Perfectly in line with the Soviet Union's peace policy are the laws just endorsed by the session of the Soviet parliament. Let us take next year's economic and social development program as an example. It is a comprehensive economic program providing for further buildup of the Soviet Union's economic potential and a rise in the standard of living. It is obvious that a country setting itself such far-reaching aims cannot be interested in war. Next year's budget approved by the Soviet parliament confirms this. This country's military spending is staying at the same level as last year and will amount to less than 5 percent of the total spending. The allocations for education, the health service and social security will go up considerably and will be almost 7 times higher than the allocations on defense.

To go on with this comparison, one may say that next year the Soviet Union will spend on defense less than the cost of one American military program, that is the cost of the deployment of 100 new intercontinental missiles MX announced by President Reagan recently. At the time Moscow reaffirmed its desire to go ahead with the relaxation policy and peaceful coexistence and cooperation of states with differing social systems, Washington officials called once again for a show of strength and for a stake on power policies alone. The Soviet Union, however, is against the idea of regarding weapons as yardsticks for measuring potentials of social systems. It is convinced that the seventies, marked by the relaxation process, were not, as some Western politicians claim, a passing episode in mankind's history. The relaxation policy, as Yuriy Andropov said, is far from being a policy of the past. It is, in fact, a policy of the future.

USSR PARLIAMENTARY GROUP MEETS, ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD252054 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- A general meeting of the USSR parliamentary group was held in the Kremlin on Wednesday.

The meeting was chaired by Aleksey Shitikov. On hearing a report by delegation leader Vitaliy Ruben on the results of the 69th conference held in Rome in September and on the meetings of other bodies of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the meeting approved the work done by the delegation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

The Soviet-Greek section of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR was formed. Minister of justice of the USSR, Deputy Vladimir Terebilov was elected its chairman while chairman of the Board of the Union of Artists of the USSR, Deputy Nikolay Ponomarev was elected its vice chairman.

Yuriy Izrael, Tengiz Menteshashvili and Aleksandr Subbotin were elected to the committee and the bureau of the committee of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

The section of the USSR Parliamentary Group on questions of peace and disarmament held a meeting and studied technical questions of its work.

MOSCOW TV SHOWS LEADERS AT GEORGADZE FUNERAL

LD251758 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Moscow bid farewell today to Mikhail Porfiryevich Georgadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Red Banner Hall of the Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army was in funeral garb. The coffin containing the body of the deceased was placed on a pedestal decorated with flowers. On red satin lay two Orders of Lenin, the Orders of the Labor Red Banner and of the Red Star, and medals and awards from foreign countries. A multitude of wreaths were in the hall, including ones from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. The funeral watch was held by Comrades Grishin, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Rusakov and Ryzhkov.

In the guard of honor were deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the USSR Council of Ministers, senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chiefs of a number of ministries and departments, and leading workers. At the Novodevichye Cemetery, where Mikhail Porfiryevich Georgadze was buried, a funeral meeting was held. [This report is accompanied by film footage showing Georgadze lying in state in the Central Soviet Army Center and then shows, from left to right, Victor Grishin and Kuznetsov followed by Demichev and Shevardnadze walking, cutting to distant shots of Kapitonov being followed by Rusakov. This is followed by shots from right to left, of Shitikov, Ruben, Ryzhkov, Rusakov, Kapitonov, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Kuznetsov and Grishin paying their last respects].

COMPARISON: ANDROPOV 22 NOVEMBER PLENUM SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 November in its Second Edition on pages one and two carries a version of the "Speech by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum on 22 November 1982." This version has been compared with the Moscow TASS English "text" of the speech published on pages R 2-R 10 of the 23 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the subheading "Andropov Plenum Speech" and the following variation has been noted:

Page R 7, paragraph 2, line 1 PRAVDA Second Edition reads: More than a few decisions have been....(substituting "More than a few" for "No new").

JAN-OCT INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE FIGURES

PM261203 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 47, Nov 82 (Signed to Press 15 Nov 82) p 15

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry During the First 10 Months of 1982"]

[Text] The editorial board of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA has obtained from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following data on the work results of industry in the period January-October 1982.

The volume of industrial production in January-October 1982 increased 2.7 percent against the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity increased 2 percent during the same period.

The January-October plan for the volume of output sales was fulfilled 101 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all the union republics and industrial ministries except the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

The fulfillment of the plan for the total volume of output and the rates of growth for production and labor productivity were as follows for individual ministries:

All-union and union republic ministries and departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 10-month plan for output volume	January-October 1982 as percentage of January-October 1981	
		production volume	labor productivity
Power and Electrification	100.7	103	101
Petroleum Industry	100.8	101	99
Petroleum Refining and Petro- chemical Industry	100.5	101	100.9
Gas Industry	102	106	105
Coal Industry	100.7	102	99.8
Ferrous Metallurgy	99.1	100.7	99.5
Nonferrous Metallurgy	100.5	100.5	99.4
Chemical Industry	100.1	102	101
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	100.6	104	102
Power Machine Building	103	110	110
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	104	104
Electrical Equipment Industry	103	106	105
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102	109	108

Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	103	108	107
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	102	107	107
Automotive Industry	102	105	104
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	104	104
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	103	108	106
Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building	102	107	107
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	103	106	105
Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry	102	105	105
Construction Materials Industry	101	101	102
Light Industry	101	99.4	100.3
Food Industry	102	104	104
Fruits and Vegetable Farming	104	109	108
Meat and Dairy Industry	101	99.9	99.8
Fish Industry	103	103	104
Procurement	102	103	102
Medical Industry	100.5	106	105
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	102	109	107

As for the machine-building ministries, the ministries of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry, the Construction Materials Industry and Procurement and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, which have completely gone over to planning and evaluating performance according to normative net output, the data have been cited in accordance with the plan for that indicator.

Data for the union republics (including industry of union subordination) are cited below:

Union Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of 10 month plan for output sales	January-October 1982 as percentage of January-October 1981 for production volume
RSFSR	100.8	102
Ukrainian SSR	100.7	102
Belorussian SSR	102	105
Uzbek SSR	102	104
Kazakh SSR	101	101
Georgian SSR	102	106
Azerbaijan SSR	101	106
Lithuanian SSR	102	104
Moldavian SSR	101	107
Latvian SSR	102	102
Kirghiz SSR	101	103
Tajik SSR	102	101
Armenian SSR	102	104
Turkmen SSR	102	100.3
Estonian SSR	102	100.6

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

Types of output	Output produced		Jan-Oct 1982 as percentage of Jan-Oct 1981
	in Oct 1982	in Jan- Oct 1982	
Electric power -- billion kilowatt-hours	116	1,113	103
Oil (including gas condensate) -- million tons	52.7	509	100.4
Gas -- billion cubic meters	43.8	412	108
Coal -- million tons	57.9	597	102
Steel -- million tons	12.2	123	99
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished) -- million tons	8.4	85.6	99

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Steel pipes -- million tons	1.5	15.0	99
Iron ore -- million tons	20.7	203	99.9
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-per- cent nutrient equivalent) -- million tons	2.0	22.3	102
Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units) -- thousand tons	43.4	442	106
Sulfuric acid -- million tons	2.1	19.7	99
Synthetic resins and plastics -- million tons	0.3	3.4	99.6
Chemical fibers and yarn -- thousand tons	100	1,034	102
Motor vehicle tires -- millions	5.2	51.2	102
A.C. electric motors -- million kilowatts	4.3	44.2	100.8
Metal-cutting machine tools -- million rubles	161	1,727	105
of which those with numeric program control -- thousands	0.9	8.8	106
Forging and pressing machines -- million rubles	45.7	506	99.8
Automatic manipulators with program control (industrial robots) -- thousands	0.4	4.1	154
Instruments, means of automation and spare parts -- billion rubles	0.4	3.9	106
Computer equipment and spare parts -- billion rubles	0.2	2.4	110
Oil apparatus -- million rubles	16.5	178	99.7
Chemical equipment and spare parts -- million rubles	60.1	638	102
Technological equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry -- billion rubles	0.1	1.2	102
Mainline diesel locomotives -- million horsepower	0.2	3.0	96

Mainline electric locomotives -- million horsepower	0.3	3.2	106
Mainline freightcars -- thousands	4.7	48.7	96
Motor vehicles -- millions	0.2	1.8	99
Tractors -- thousands	44.9	461	99.5
Agricultural machines -- billion rubles	0.3	2.7	105
Machines for livestock raising and fodder production -- billion rubles	0.2	1.9	106
Grain harvesting combines -- thousands	9.1	92.1	105
Excavators -- thousands	3.3	35.6	101
Commercial timber (excluding small timber cutters) -- million cubic meters	15.2	206	99.9
Paper -- million tons	0.5	4.5	100.4
of which, newsprint -- billion square meters	2.6	25.5	102
Cement -- million tons	10.6	103	97
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output from subsidiary enter- prises) -- million cubic meters	7.6	84.9	98
Textiles, all types -- billion square meters	0.9	9.1	100.3
Knitted underwear and outer- wear -- billion items	0.1	1.3	97
Leather footwear -- million pairs	58.9	600	99
Meat (raw material from state resources) -- million tons	0.8	6.9	98
Sausage products (raw material from state resources) -- million tons	0.2	2.3	99
Edible fish products, including canned fish -- billion rubles	0.7	5.5	105
Butter (raw material from state resources) -- thousand tons	89.8	1,185	106

Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (raw material from state resources) -- million tons	2.1	21.7	102
Margarine products (raw material from state resources) -- million tons	0.1	1.2	105
Vegetable oil (raw material from state resources -- million rubles	0.3	1.8	100.3
Clocks and watches -- millions	5.7	58.1	102
China, earthenware and enamelware -- million rubles	49.7	493	104
Radio receivers -- millions	0.7	7.2	100.6
Television sets -- millions	0.7	6.9	102
of which color sets	0.2	2.5	115
Refrigerators -- millions of which those with storage capacity of 200 cubic decimeters or more	0.5	4.8	98
	0.2	2.2	111
Washing machines -- millions	0.3	3.3	102
Motor cycles and motor scooters -- thousands	90.6	915	102
Furniture -- billion rubles	0.5	5.5	105

Commentary on the Summary

The results of industry's performance in the period January-October 1982 have been summed up. As can be seen from the statistical data, the plan for the volume of output sales was fulfilled by industry as a whole and by all the union republics.

Over and above the plan, some 7.1 billion cubic meters of gas and more than 5 million tons of coal were extracted and many tires and A.C. electric motors, R165 million worth of instruments and automation and computer equipment, 7,700 automobiles and 1,700 tractors were produced. Agricultural machinery and machinery for livestock raising and fodder production worth R15 million and cultural, consumer service and household goods worth R300 million were produced over and above the plan. Some 15 million square meters of textiles, around 3 million pairs of leather footwear and a considerable quantity of foodstuffs and other consumer goods were produced in excess of the plan. The total volume of industrial production increased 2.7 percent compared to January-October last year. Increasing preferential development rates were achieved in the gas industry, a number of machine building sectors, and the food, fruit and vegetable and medical industry and, among the union republics -- in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Kirghizia and Armenia.

A considerable increase was achieved in the production of machine tools with numeric program control, industrial robots, gas pumping units for main gas pipelines, gas and oil industry equipment, color television sets, furniture, edible fish products and canned fish.

Labor productivity in industry increased by 2 percent in the period and this factor accounted for 74 percent of the increase in industrial output, and in sectors like power machine building, electrical engineering, instrument making, agricultural machine building and the food and fish industry it accounted for the whole, or virtually the whole, increase in the volume of output.

Labor collectives in the RSFSR, Azerbaijan, Lithuania and Latvia secured more than 80 percent of their increased output from increased labor productivity and industry in Estonia achieved all of its increased industrial production by means of this factor.

As of 1 October this year more than 15 percent of all industrial output bore the state seal of quality, with 48 percent of output in electrical engineering, 45 percent in machine building, 43 percent in automobile construction and instrument making, and 34 percent in machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production so marked.

The proportion of such output was higher than for industry as a whole in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia and Armenia.

Costs per ruble of commodity output for industry as a whole and for the majority of industrial ministries this January-October period were lower than envisaged in the plan. These results were achieved thanks to the broad development of socialist competition for economy and thrifty use of raw and semifinished material resources and electricity.

In the first 10 months of this year large power capacities and capacities for the extraction of coal and iron ore and the manufacture of steel pipes were commissioned. Capacities increased in the chemical and petrochemical industry, machine building, the pulp and paper industry, and in the production of consumer goods.

A considerable quantity of essential goods and goods in general demand -- nonwoven materials, baby linen, hosiery, children's knitwear, stationery, synthetic detergents, electronic quartz timepieces, crockery, horticultural equipment and implements, and sportswear -- went on sale.

Very little time remains before the end of the current year -- the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Labor collectives in every sector of industry must display the maximum degree of organization, persistence and composure in fulfilling state targets, especially in those sectors which have fallen behind, and tap all existing reserves and unexploited potential. At the same time more extensive use must be made of progressive ways of increasing production efficiency and boosting the effectiveness of socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

PRODUCTION PROBLEMS AT KRIVROY ROG STEELWORKS

LD270300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 27 Nov 82

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] At the beginning of the year at Krivoy Rog steelworks a PRAVDA correspondent's post was created. The paper had already reported many times on the situation at this enterprise, which is lagging behind. Today the latest report from the post is published. The works has not even fulfilled the plan, which has been cut twice. Over 10 months it has held up hundreds of thousands of tons of rolled metal. In the opinion of the correspondent the main cause is poor organization of production; because of this technological discipline is being violated quite often. These and other facts are only today being registered at a meeting of the competition headquarters staff. Although to tell the truth, the paper stresses, there should be a headquarters to eliminate the hitches, a headquarters with special powers. The republican union ministry and local party bodies have to eliminate the hitches at the works.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE

LD261842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] A conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee today by secretaries of the union republic communist party central committees and of kraykoms and obkoms, deputy chairmen of the councils of ministers of the union and autonomous republics and of kray and oblast executive committees concerned with agriculture, as well as ministers and other senior officials of central ministries and departments. The conference examined questions pertaining to strengthening organizational and political work connected with carrying out the Food Program in light of the demands made at the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the propositions and conclusions expressed at the plenum by Comrade Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. Comrade Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

At the conference much attention was devoted to discussing questions of perfecting the economic mechanism and improving the management of agriculture and of all other branches of the agro-industrial complex, in accordance with the decisions of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Practical tasks were defined in connection with on 1 January 1983, raising the purchase prices for agricultural products and introducing supplements to these prices for farms with low profitability or which are working at a loss. Special attention was drawn to introducing truly thrifty management everywhere, at all levels of agricultural production, to lowering production costs, adhering to a very strict regime of economy, thriftiness, struggle against losses and mismanagement, to directing additional funds received by kolkhozes and sovkhozes mainly at carrying out measures connected with expanding agricultural production and raising its quality.

When specific measures for setting up agro-industrial associations in various oblasts, krays and autonomous republics were discussed, it was stressed that the new organs of management must ensure coordination of the activity of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and all other enterprises and organizations which become part of the given agro-industrial association and must eliminate by deeds the lack of unity in the work. In this connection it is very important to strengthen the rayon link, to simplify the structure of management, to cut down on the apparatus [sokratit apparat] and on the cost of its maintenance, to make management more skilled and effective to develop initiative on the part of the cadres and the socialist spirit of enterprise, to strive for a better use of land, machinery, materials and manpower resources as well as of the internal reserves of production, to speed up the practical application of the achievements of science and technology, of effective forms of organization of labor and production, to raise the discipline and responsibility of the workers at all levels. In the speeches of the participants an important place was devoted to the successful implementation of the present economic-political tasks in the countryside, first and foremost the importance of well organized wintering of cattle, preparing in good time for spring sowing and implementing without fail in 1983 the plans for production and purchases of grain, meat, milk and all other products of agriculture.

LIVESTOCK FIGURES FOR JANUARY-OCTOBERPM241111 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 47, Nov 82, Signed to Press
15 Nov 82 p 19

[USSR Central Statistical Administration "Review for January-October": "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The period when livestock are kept in their winter quarters has begun at kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock units. Leading farms, by implementing a range of measures to prepare for the winter period, are ensuring high productivity from the animals. A competition is under way in the collectives for higher milk yields and livestock weight gains than last year.

I. Production of Livestock Products

In January-October this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieved the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicator	January-October 1982	January-October 1982 as percentage of January-October 1981
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight -- thousand tons		
of which:	13,094	99.5
Cattle	7,525	99.1
Hogs	3,077	97
Sheep and goats	902	97
Poultry	1,590	108
Gross milk yield -- thousand tons	55,369	102
Average milk yield per cow -- kilograms	1,952	101
Hen eggs -- millions	40,625	103
Average egg yield per laying hen -- number of eggs	173	100

In the period under review meat production was increased, compared with the same period last year, by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Armenia and Turkmenistan. In the RSFSR an increase in meat production was secured on the farms of Murmansk, Vologda, Leningrad, Bryansk, Kalinin, Kaluga, Moscow, Orel, Tula, Smolensk, Yaroslavl, Ivanovo, Gorkiy, Belgorod, Kursk, Lipetsk, Volgograd, Saratov and Orenburg Oblasts, the Bashkir, Kalmyk, Kabardino-balkar and Chechen-Ingush ASSR's, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Kemerovo, Tomsk, Amur and Kaliningrad Oblasts and a number of other oblasts.

The gross milk yield in the period under review was 895,000 tons more than in January-October last year. An increase in milk production was secured by workers on dairy units in the RSFSR and the Belorussian, Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Kirghiz, Tajik and Armenian SSR's. In the RSFSR increased milk production was achieved by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Vologda, Bryansk, Kalinin, Pskov, Moscow, Vladimir, Ivanovo, Kaluga, Orel, Ryazan, Smolensk, Tula, Yaroslavl, Gorkiy, Belgorod, Kursk, Lipetsk, Tambov, Penza, Saratov and Ulyanovsk oblasts, the Bashkir, Mordovian and Chuvash ASSR's, Orenburg, Perm, Sverdlovsk, Tomsk and Tyumen Oblasts and other oblasts.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 1,117 million eggs in the first 10 months of 1982 compared with January-October 1981. An increase in this output took place on the farms of all the union republics except the Kirghiz SSR.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Type of Produce Purchased	Purchased in January-October 1982	January-October 1982 as percentage of January-October 1981
Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand tons	12,887	99.9
Milk -- thousand tons	50,590	106
Eggs -- millions	38,208	103

The volume of livestock and poultry sold to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in January-October 1982 fell by 10,000 tons compared with the same period in 1981. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold cattle at an average weight of 343 kg. The average weight of hogs was 101 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 2,641,000 tons. The greatest increase in purchases of these products took place on the farms of Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Estonia and the RSFSR. Sales of these products were significantly increased by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Gorkiy and Pskov Oblasts, the Chuvash ASSR, Tula, Ryazan and Bryansk Oblasts, the Mordovian ASSR, Tambov, Orel, Belgorod and Kalinin Oblasts, the Bashkir ASSR, Smolensk, Lipetsk, Yaroslavl, Ivanovo, Perm, Vladimir, Sverdlovsk, Ulyanovsk, Orenburg, Tyumen, Vologda and Kaluga Oblasts and other oblasts.

The sale of eggs to the state in the period indicated increased by 1,025 million eggs. The greater increase in purchases of this product was secured on the farms of Georgia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Armenia. In the RSFSR egg purchases increased considerably on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kaliningrad Oblast, the Chuvash ASSR, Leningrad, Arkhangelsk, Kostroma and Astrakhan Oblasts and other oblasts.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products According to Union Republics

	January October 1982 as percentage of January-October 1981					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock & Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	99.5	102	103	99.9	106	103
RSFSR	99.9	102	103	100.9	107	103
Of which Nonchernozem Zone	102	108	104	103	112	104
Ukrainian SSR	97	98	103	96	101	103
Belorussian SSR	109	106	104	108	109	103
Uzbek SSR	108	104	108	109	106	109
Kazakh SSR	91	95	100.0	91	98	99.8
Georgian SSR	103	97	110	105	99.4	111
Azerbaijan SSR	106	103	111	108	102	109
Lithuanian SSR	101	101	106	102	112	104
Moldavian SSR	117	90	102	120	89	103
Latvian SSR	98	97	100.7	98	122	100.4
Kirghiz SSR	105	100.4	97	105	100.6	95
Tajik SSR	106	100.1	102	105	103	102
Armenian SSR	118	102	107	121	101	107
Turkmen SSR	104	98	105	104	100.2	106
Estonian SSR	89	94	103	87	109	103

Moreover, 898,000 tons of milk and 368,000 tons of livestock were purchased by procurement organizations from the population's personal plots in the period under review.

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 November 1982 there were 91 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 665,000 more than at the same date last year. The number of cows has reached 29.7 million, an increase of 39,000. The hog population totaled 58.6 million -- 1,032,000 more. There were 118 million sheep and goats. The poultry population totaled 713 million, an increase of 39 million.

The cattle population increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all the union republics except Georgia. A reduction in cattle numbers was permitted to occur on farms in Lipetsk, Rostov, Novosibirsk, Chita, Volgograd and Saratov Oblasts and a number of other oblasts.

The hog population increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 10 of the union republics, but not on the farms of Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Latvia, Kirghizia and Estonia. Sheep and goat numbers increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belorussia, Uzbekistan and Lithuania. In the RSFSR their numbers fell substantially on the farms of Vologda, Novgorod, Kostroma, Perm, Novosibirsk and Chita Oblasts, the Chechen-Ingush and Komi ASSR's and Krasnodar Kray.

Poultry numbers increased on the farms of 13 of the union republics, excluding Moldavia and Tajikistan.

Most of the country's farms have procured an adequate quantity of fodder for the livestock. In the country as a whole considerably more haylage, straw, silage and fodder root crops have been laid in this year. This will make it possible to obtain more produce for less expenditure of concentrates. Fodder preparation shops are in operation on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which makes it possible to increase the nutritional value of rations. The experience of those farms where more milk and meat is obtained for less expenditure by means of the rational utilization of fodder resources must be disseminated widely. Livestock raising is the shock front in the countryside. Day to day monitoring of the state of affairs at livestock units and the creation of the necessary conditions for the stockmen are the guarantee of the successful wintering of livestock.

RADUGA COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED 26 NOV

LD271002 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 27 TASS -- The Soviet Union Friday launched another Raduga-type communications sputnik under a program of further extending communications and television broadcasts with the use of artificial earth satellites. The sputnik is fitted with repeater equipment to ensure uninterrupted round-the-clock telephone and telegraph radio communications in the centimetric wave band and the simultaneous transmission of colour and black-and-white telecasts, beamed by central television studios, to the Orbita stations network.

The satellite was inserted into a close to stationary circular orbit with the following initial parameters: Distance from earth -- 36,640 kilometres; period of revolution -- 24 hours 40 minutes; inclination of orbit -- 1.3 degrees.

Apart from advanced multichannel relay communications and television equipment, the satellite carries a triaxial attitude control system, which precisely orients it with regard to earth; power supply system with its solar batteries independently tracking the sun's movement; flight path adjustment system; temperature control system; radio-telemetry system to transmit data, concerning the performance of the on-board systems, back to earth; and radio-system for the precise measurement of the orbit's parameters and sputnik control.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

BRIEFS

NEW KAZAKH OBSERVATORY -- The Kazakh Academy of Sciences has set up a new geophysical observatory at a height of 2,000 meters above sea level. The behavior of the world is observed in the new observatory on a 24-hour basis. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Nov 82 GF]

NEW ANTARCTIC RESEARCH STATION -- A new research station, Soyuz, is to be set up by Soviet explorers in the Antarctic. The expedition to man it will be the 28th. Some of the explorers have already arrived there. There are seven Soviet research stations in the Antarctic at present. In the past 25 years they have been manned by 17,000 researchers from many countries, among them the German Democratic Republic, Poland and the United States. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Nov 82 LD]

NEW TAIGA TV PROGRAMS -- The Taiga settlements of Sinigorye, Burkhala and others are now receiving color television programs, it has been reported from Magadan. Reconstruction of a radio relay link which is about 500 km long has been completed. Communications men were assisted by helicopter crews in delivering equipment and installing television retransmitters. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 18 Nov 82 LD]

ARTIC EXPEDITION -- Moscow November 23 TASS -- The research icebreaker Otto Schmidt, has left Murmansk seaport bound for the Greenland Sea, writes MN INFORMATION. For 70 days, members of the winter Arctic research expedition on board will observe ice sheets in the Greenland, Barents and White Seas. The expedition is also to study the lower layers of the atmosphere and its interaction with the surface of the water as well as the life of marine microorganisms in winter conditions. The icebreaker will be in the Arctic during the polar night season which will descend on the northernmost parts of the Arctic before long. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 22 Nov 82 LD]